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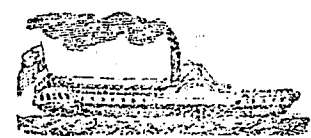
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1855.

Whole No. 979

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
 foregoing rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS
S. M. WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BERRY.
500 Tons. Commander.
MARION, W. FOSTER.
200 Tons. Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TENN.
200 Tons. Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN.
1000 Tons. Commander.
Leave Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, at
ternoon, after the arrival of the
Curs from the South & West.
Tussock Steam Ships were built express-
ly for the line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous commanders
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steerage, \$8 00
November 7, 1854.

JACKSONVILLE
CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND.
WE are now in receipt of the
Latest and most Fashionable
Styles of

Spring & Summer GOODS,

Comprising every article neces-
sary for Ladies' wear—Barrages,
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,
of all kinds. A select stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice
selection of Watches and fine
JEWELRY.
But the best of all an abundance
of

GROceries,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Fish, and every thing that can be
called for in that line; all offered
at prices as low as can be bought
elsewhere. You will find it your
interest to give us a call.
STIPES & ROWLAND.
April 17, 1855.

JOHN R. STANFORD, ALBERT G. FITNER.
STANFORD & FITNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
And General Dealers in
Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;
BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,
BALE ROPE, WINES,
LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.
ROME, GEORGIA.
* All kinds of Country Produce,
Provisions, &c., bought and sold,
or received and sold on Commission.
REFERENCES.
O. J. Chaffee, } Charleston.
Hand & Williams, }
J. & S. Bonnes & Co. } Augusta.
May 22, 1855—ly.

\$20,000

Wanted, by the undersigned Twenty
Thousand Dollars worth of land
warrants for which liberal cash
prices will be paid. I can be found
at all times at the counting room of
Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-
sonville Benton County la.
DANIEL T. RYAN.
June 26, 1855.—3m.

CANDIDATES.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.
HON. A. Woods.
JOHN LINDSEY, Esq.
JOHN SAYRE, Esq.
COLDWELL SUBLETT, Esq.
ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq.
JOSEPH C. BAIRD.
JOHN H. CALDWELL, Esq.
JAMES LEA, Esq.

POETRY.

From Frazer's Magazine.

AUTUMNALIA.

A DIBGE AND ITS ANSWER.

The tints of the summer are fading fast,
And the sere leaves are falling with every
blast;
And I think at the close of each short-
ening day,
That another bright summer has past
away.

It has past, like the rest, with its hopes
and its fears,
Now brightened by smiles, now bedimmed
by tears,
It has past, like the rest, with its pleas-
ure and pain—
And, like them, it must never return
again.

The fast falling leaves and these wither-
ing flowers
Are an emblem of man and his fleeting
hours;
For he basked for a while in the sun's
bright ray,
And the summer of life has passed away.

And the autumn of life is chill and drear,
When like leaves of the forest our hopes
appear,
As they drop one by one from the with-
ering spray—
And the autumn of life has past away.

And the winter of life is sad and cold,
When the feelings are dull and the heart
grown old,
And we long for the rest that the weary
shall have
In the silence and gloom of the passion-
less grave.

But the grass of the grave can new flow-
rets send forth;
And the soul of the just hath a refuge
of woe;
And the spring of eternity blossoms for
aye,
And its leaves never fade nor its bliss-
some decay.

Though the sun never shines in those
regions so bright,
Yet the Lamb that was slain is their
shadowless light;
And the pavement of sapphires can never
be dim,
For his bright with the radiance reflect-
ed from Him.

Fading the glories, unsated the heart,
The one never flags, nor the other de-
part;
And the eye never tires, though un-
bounded the view;
And the joys, though unchanging, for-
ever are new!

The muse on the emblems of earthly
decay,
Yet trace, mid the darkness, a promise
of day;
And hear, mid the rustling of sere leaves
and flowers,
The harps of the angels in amaranth
blossoms!

THE NEWS BOY'S DOLLAR.

He was scarcely six years old—
perhaps not five—but he had that
premature old look that is born
of the too early struggle in the
battle of life. His little pale, re-
served face possessed no beauty
with which to attract the passer by
and interest the sentimental blue-
giver. He had no "large blue
eyes," nor "soft brown curls," to
recommend him to those searchers
for romantic subjects of charity
on which to lavish their fine sym-
pathies. No! His eyes were of a
pale, leaden gray, and slightly
awry in their sockets, and his hair
was crisped and jagged with ex-
posure to sun and weather. Still
that wan face, was an interesting
one to me. He was but a morsel
of humanity, though his small
shrill voice piped up the cry of
the afternoon papers as briskly as
the stoutest boys among them.

I bought a second copy of the
"Extry"—arrival of the Afriky,
latest news from Sebastopol, &c.,
on purpose to have some conversa-
tion with the ambitious news-ven-
der.

His mother and sick sister and
himself, I found were all of the
little family. His mother sang the
song of the shirt all day and starv-
ed; his little sister was too sick to
sing or eat, and he sold papers to
pay the rent of their room and to
help his mother and sister starve.

"How many extras have you
sold?" asked I, as I was about leav-
ing him, after having learned his
little history.

The number was given.

"What are you going to do with
the money?"

"Give it to my mother: to-mor-
row is our rent day."

"That is a good boy; always
try and help your mother. Here
is a shilling, to help you buy a
nice snapper for your mother to-
night."

The leaden eyes brightened up

and the little pinched, skeleton
face smiled all over with grateful
joy.

It was two hours later; I was
returning homewards, when, pass-
ing the spot where I had bought
the second "Extry," (which contain-
ed, after all false information, as
the next arrival proved,) I was
attracted by a crowd of boys, round
the door of—a matter where—
one of our flourishing shops.

From the heart of the juvenile
crowd came forth the childish sobs
a sound always appealing to my
sudden sympathies. I peered over
the heads of the tattered "small
fry," and recognized my little
friend, the newsboy, setting upon
the steps of the store, and crying
as though his poor little heart
would break.

"What is the matter?" asked I.
"I lost all my money," sob-
bed the boy, looking up and show-
ing that pale, puny, unprepossess-
ing little face all begrimed with
tears and dirt.

"He's lost most a dollar down
the grating there," said one of the
largest boys, in an indignant voice,
"and the big ugly clerk won't let
us go down into the cellar and look
for it, and he gives us all the just
now, and threatened us with the
police because we wouldn't leave
the store door."

"He'll get all the dollar himself,
and keep it," spoke up another of
the indignant crowd.

"Never mind, I'll give him a
sixpence of my earnings," said a
little pale faced boy who went on
crutches.

"And I'll give him another—
don't cry, Alf!"

"And I!"

"And I!"

While this passing chorus was
being sung by these fresh young
hearts, who notwithstanding their
poverty and wretchedness, had
not yet learned the selfishness of
the world, the "big ugly clerk,"
came out looking black and threat-
eningly.

"Hav'n't you gone yet, you little
vagabonds?" commenced he, in a
voice of thunder, but seeing me he
added, apologetically in a milder
tone, "these boys are sur-
rounding."

"It seems this fellow has lost
his money down your gratings,
and you don't permit him to go in
your cellar and look for it?" asked
I.

"Oh certainly," said the obsequi-
ous clerk; "but they are such a
living, thriving set; one does not
know when to believe them."

I walked on slowly for a few
steps watching the result of my
little friend's search.

Presently he came out of the
store with those who accompanied
him, his dirty little face wreathed
with the brightest smiles.

"Did you find your money?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Where are you going now?"

"Home," replied the boy.

"I'll go with you, and see your
mother."

It was a dingy dark comfortless
little room such as has been de-
scribed to heedless ears thousands
of times.

There was another heart-break
for little "Alf." His sick sister
was dying.

There was no one in the room
but the little newsboy's pale, anx-
ious mother—the poor one trouble-
d with no superabundance of
friends.

"Can nothing be done for her?"
said I, going up to the wretched
bed on which lay what seemed to
be the shadow of a girl. "Can
nothing be done for her?"

Slowly and mournfully the poor
mother shook her head. "It is too
late," said she.

Starvation and neglect had done
their work. To keep a roof over
the sick child's head, the poor
mother was obliged to go out and
seek work, and often unable to get
it, leaving for hours the little girl
who needed her constant care.

I hastened to the nearest drug-
gist to procure some light cordial
to restore and nourish the fading
life, but when I returned the last
faint spark which warmed the
little girl's heart had burned out—
the child was dead.

"She had not proper nourish-
ment," said the mother, wiping
the tears from her eyes. "She
could not eat the coarse food I had
and I could not get what she need-
ed. Almost ever since she has
been sick we have lived pretty
much on what Alfred earned. I
could get no work, and now—"
the mother's grief choked her further
utterance.

The Society buried little
Alf's sister, and found employment
for the mother. But it was many
a day before the little sorrowing
newsboy could cry his "Extry"
in the clear, piping tone as he did
before the death of his little sister.

From the Atlanta Daily Intelligencer.
**A Call to the Friends of
Ireland in Georgia.**
IS A REPLY TO ONE WHO WOULD GO.

Fellow-Countrymen:—The time for
Ireland's independence has at last ar-
rived. England is now on the verge of
destruction. She has drafted the last
man from the shores of your dear native
land, and has left but a few thousand
loyal police to guard her ports.
Your unfortunate countrymen at home
are ready and anxious for the moment
to arrive when they can hail you as their
deliverers, and unite their manly voices
with yours in sending up to the very
portals of high Heaven one wild hurrah
for liberty and freedom! Remember
the words of the immortal O'Connell:
"England's difficulty is Ireland's oppor-
tunity." Fellow-countrymen, Ireland's
opportunity is now at hand. She has
never had a better one; and if we are
to judge the future by the past, she will
never have a better opportunity than the
present, to strike for her freedom. Then,
for God's sake, bury your dissensions,
both religious and political, in one com-
mon grave, and rally to your country's
deliverance. Ask no man what his po-
litics or religion is. No! but ask him
if he is a friend to Ireland. If he says
he is, then say to him:

"Come pledge again thy heart and hand,
One grasp that never shall sever,
Our watchword be—Our Native Land,
Our motto—Love forever!"

Our affairs are to be so conducted as
not to compromise the government that
has sheltered us with a home when ty-
ranny drove us from our heritage, and
we roamed over the earth friendless ex-
iles, without a place to lay our heads.
Yes, Countrymen, America reached
forth her hand at this extremity and
welcomed us to a participation of all
the rights and immunities of free men,
and it never shall be said that the laws
that have afforded us such ample pro-
tection, will ever be insulted by one
disloyal act of ours. No—nor the banner
for whose glory and honor we have
been ready to die, will we ever allow
it to be stained by the blood of a
traitor. Then let the star spangled
banner float unadorned over the altar
of our fair land, and may she there
forever wave, with orient pride and sub-
lime dignity, over the land of the free,
the seat of the noble and the home of
the brave! But, fellow-countrymen, let
us rally once more beneath the standard
of Green, and unite in one solid phalanx,
and in the majesty of freedom,
charge boldly onward, for the redemp-
tion of the Emerald spot that gave us
birth. Let us at once amass and repair
the altar of Liberty, and there be-
neath the folds of the stars and stripes,
light the torch of freedom, and swear by
the outrage of murder and famine, that
it never shall be extinguished until it is
applied to our dear native land, and the
fire of liberty there kindled, shall
wrap the British Empire in flames, and
consume her corrupt carcass to ashes.
For my own part, I am ready at a mo-
ment's warning. I have no funds to
contribute, but I can purchase my own
contingent, pay my own passage, and on my
country's altar, offer up my life as a
sacrifice to the God of Liberty. Yes—
And thank God that ever I drew my
breath.

To triumph in such a noble death!

"Oh! Erin, shall it ever be mine,
To break thy wrong in battle line!
To raise my victor head and see,
Thy hills, thy dales, thy valleys free?"

Oh! then friends of Ireland in Georgia,
rally, and come to the rescue of five
millions of your starving, misused and
oppressed countrymen at home. They
would strike further their own indepen-
dence if they had the means to do it with;
but they have them not. We have the
means, fellow-countrymen.

Let us then reach forth our hands and
grasp them with all the fury of revenge,
and with the holy enthusiasm of Patriots,
the genius and majesty of freedom,
and the vengeance of centuries of out-
rage and oppression, strike for liberty
and justice.

Yes, Countrymen,
"Strike! till the last armed foe expires;
Strike! for your altars and your fires;
Strike! for the green graves of your sires;
God, and your Native Land!"

You will, therefore, without a mo-
ment's delay, organize yourselves into
Irish Emigrant Aid Societies in every
city and town in Georgia, and draft
your resolutions, and send them on to
the Irish Emigrant Aid Society in the
City of Boston from whom you will re-
ceive a charter, accompanied with all
the necessary instructions for the future.

Arouse then, ye hairy breasted and
sinewy multitude, and shake off the fatal
lethargy that paralyzes your noble en-
ergies. Arouse, ye high of heart and
strong of arm—ye, to whom danger and
destruction is but a scoff, onward to the
redemption of your dear, native land.
She is sinking deeper and deeper ev-

ery day, in the putrid quagmire of in-
famy, that her heartless oppressor has
thrown around her. She is now nobly
her dying struggle. Her noble
Patriots at home, have done all they can
to rescue her, and as a dying resort
have thrown a rope across the broad
Atlantic, and in a voice of thunder, are
now calling on their friends in America
to lay hold and wrench them from the
grasp of their Monster Tyrant. Oh!
then, fellow countrymen, from East to
West, from North to South, around,
above, below, come—come all, lay hold
give a long pull, a strong pull, and a
pull altogether, and tear her from the
strangling grasp of her butcher tyrant.
Then join the inspiring anthem of re-
deemed millions, and once more be-
hold your beautiful Island, pure and re-
generated, an emerald-set in the ring of
the Sea.

Constitutionalist, Federal Union,
Journal & Messenger, Empire State, and
Times and Sentinel, please copy.
CHAS. CUMMING, M. D.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1855.

An Angel in Every House.

There is an ANGEL in every house!
No matter how fallen the inmates, how
depressing their circumstances, there is
an angel there to pity or to cheer. It
may be in the person of a little child;
or it may be enclosed in a stooping and
wrinkled body, treading the downward
path to the grave. Or, perhaps, in a
cheerful spirit, looking upon the ills of
life as so many steps toward heaven, if
only bravely overcome, and mounted
with sinless feet.

We knew such an angel once, and it
was a drunkard's child. On every side
wherever she moved she saw only mis-
ery and degradation, and yet she did not
fall. Her father was brutal and her
mother discouraged, and her home
thoroughly comfortless. But she strug-
gled along with angel endurance, bear-
ing with an almost saintly patience, the
infirmities of him who gave her exist-
ence, and then hourly embittered it.

Night after night, at the hours of ten,
twelve, and even one, hard, cold, ragged,
shallow and homeless, has she been
to the den of the drunkard, and gone
staggering home with her arm around
her father. Many a time has her flesh
been blue with the mark of his hand,
when she has stepped in between her
helpless mother and violence. Many a
time has she set upon the cold curbstone
with his head, in her lap; many a time
known how bitter it was to cry for him,
brought bread was spent for him.

And the patience that the angel
wrought with, made her young face
shine, so that though never acknowl-
edged in the courts of this world, in the
kingdom of heaven she was waited for
by a host of angels, and the crown of
martyrdom ready lay awaiting her
fair young brow.

And she was a martyr. Her gentle
spirit went up from a couch of anguish,
anguish brought on by ill usage and
neglect. And never till then did the
father recognize the angel in the child;
never till then did his manhood arise
from the dust of its dishonor. From
her humble grave, he went away to
step his resolves for the better in bitter
tears; and he will tell you to day, how
the memory of her much enduring life,
keeps him from the bowl; how he goes
sometimes and stands where her patient
hands have held him, while her cheek
crimsoned at the sneers of those who
scoffed at the drunkard's child.

Search for the angels in your house-
holds, and cherish them while they are
among you. It may be that all uncon-
sciously you frown upon them, when a
smile would lead you to a knowledge
of their exceeding worth. They may be
among the last cared for, most despised;
but when they are gone with their
silent influence, then will you mourn for
them as for a jewel of great worth.

Mr. Denison.

CHURCH ETIQUETTE.

IN NEW YORK.

A Southerner sojourning in New
York writes to the Richmond En-
quirer the following account of his
experience in a fashionable New
York Church, where "crowded
houses" render it necessary to se-
cure a seat in advance. A friend
at our elbow suggests that when
the owners of some of these fash-
ionable pews get to Heaven, they
may find the seats all "taken."

"Having for some time had a de-
sire to hear the Rev. Stephen H.
Tyng, I went, in company with a
friend, to St. George's Church,
yesterday afternoon. The church
is a magnificent one, and in the
most fashionable portion of the
city. All of the 'Upper Tendon'
attend there. On opening a pew
door to walk in I saw a large printed
card (very neatly printed) with
this notice on it:

STRANGERS
ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED
NOT TO OCCUPY
THIS PEW."

Just then a gentleman sitting
opposite remarked to me 'that that
pew was taken.' There was suffi-
cient room in his pew for us, but

as he did not open the door, I
could not help thinking of 'seced-
ents' at the theatre. We passed
on to another pew, and were hardly
seated before a tall-faced look-
ing gentleman, with a voice as if
his throat had just been oiled,
touched me on the shoulder, and
said that 'he would have to occu-
py his pew with his family.' The
tall-faced gentleman's family
consisted of himself, wife, wife's
acquaintance, two grown daughters
and two children. As the pew
was only intended to seat five, we
left at once; but thought it singu-
lar that a gentleman (?) who would
crowd seven people into a pew and
pay for five, should look so very
important when he spoke for his
pew.

"We would have left immedi-
ately then, but felt a curiosity to
hear what kind of a sermon Dr.
Tyng would preach to such a set.—
So we walked on a little further,
when a gentleman pointed us to a
pew which he said was 'not taken.'
We took our seats, congratulated
ourselves that we had found one at
last. After service was over, I
went to the pew where we found
the printed proclamation, and
taking it up, read it carefully and
made a copy of it. The wife of
the tall faced gentleman, and
the flaxen haired gentleman, who
had just left the forbidden pew
looked at me very savagely." The
aforesaid looked as if she had just
taken a dose of castor oil, or some
thing else bad to take."

INSTANCES OF PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

In the life of John Flavel; a re-
nowned dissenting preacher of
England, it is said "one of those o-
mens, which are supposed to an-
nounce eminence, accompanied his
birth. A pair of nightingales
made their nest on the window
of the chamber of his mother, and
with their delicious notes sang the
birth of him, whose tongue sweetly
proclaimed the glad tidings which
gave songs in the night." I cannot
assert that the oratorical distinc-
tion of John C. Barris was pro-
ceeded by such incident. But it
has seldom been my fortune to
hear a speaker. In very early life,
a student in Washington city, I
heard the famous Sumnerfield, a
young Methodist itinerant. His
face and form were of womanly
almost of angelic beauty. A di-
vine lustre beamed from his eyes.
His clear, full sonorous voice, fell
like the tones of a mountain bell,
one moment, and anon, came
crashing, thundering down, with
terrible effect on the startled mas-
ses, forcing them to cry aloud and
crowd together, with uplifted arms,
as though for shelter from an im-
pending avalanche. His eloquence
shook sin from its citadel and
dragged vice and fashion from
their "prie de place." The sen-
sation he produced was tremen-
dous. Multitudes followed his
footsteps. As a field preacher he
towered alongside of Whitfield;
but he soon went down to the
grave, consumed by his own fire,
and called to a higher sphere for
some inscrutable purpose.

It is related of Bossuet, that
when he pronounced the funeral
sermon of the Princess Henrietta
and described her dying agonies,
the whole audience arose from
their seats, with terror in every
countenance.

When Massillon ascended the
pulpit, on the death of Louis XIV.
he contemplated for a moment the
impressive spectacle—the chapel
draped in black—the magnificent
mausoleum raised over the bier—
the dim but vast apartment filled
with the trophies of the glory of
the monarch, and with the most il-
lustrious persons in the kingdom.
He looked down on the gorgeous
scene beneath, then raised his
arms to heaven and said in a so-
lemn subdued tone "Mes freres
Dieu veut est grand!"—"God only
is great." With one impulse,
all the audience arose, turned to
the altar, and reverently bowed.

When Dr. Hussy preached at
Waterford, on the small number
of the elect, he asked whether, if
the arch of Heaven were to open,
and the Son of man should ap-
pear to judge his hearers, were it
quite certain that three—that
two—nay, trembling for myself as
well as for you, is it certain that
one of us, "he exclaimed in a voice
of thunder, "would be saved?"

During the whole time of this ap-
ostrophe, the audience was agoni-
zingly silent. At the ultimate inter-
rogation, there was a general shriek,
and some fell to the ground.

M. Briane, a French mission-
ary, and the peer of the most re-

nowned orators of that eloquent
nation, preached a sermon at Bag-
nole. At the end of it he lifted up
his arms and thrice cried in a loud
voice, *O Eternity!* at the third re-
petition of this awful cry, the
whole party fell on their knees.—
During three days consternation
pervaded the town. In the pub-
lic places young and old were
heard crying aloud, *Mersey! O
Lord, Mercy.*

VERTING BRICKS.—It is import-
ant that every one engaged in build-
ing should be well informed in re-
gard to the durability of materials.

Very few people, or even build-
ers, are aware of the advantage
of vetting bricks before laying
them, or if aware of it, they do not
practise it? for of the many houses
now in progress in this city, there
are very few in which wet bricks
are used. A wall twelve inches
thick, built of good mortar with
bricks well soaked, is stronger in
every respect than one eighteen
inches thick built dry. The reason
of this is, that if the bricks are well
saturated with water, they will not
abstract from the mortar the mois-
ture which is necessary for its
crystallization; and on the contrary,
they will unite chemically with the
mortar, and become as solid as a
rock. On the other hand, if the
bricks are put up dry, they imme-
diately take all the moisture from
the mortar, leaving it dry to hard-
den, and the consequence is that,
when a building of this description
is taken down or tumbles down of
its own accord, the mortar from it
is like so much sand.

Scientific American

The reports from Norfolk and
Portsmouth are really alarming.
The fever seems to be raging with
no abatement from its violence.—
On Sunday, the deaths in Ports-
mouth alone, amounted to thirty,
and on Monday the report is that
the disease was rapidly increasing.
There has been two hundred and
twelve deaths since the 6th inst.

A private letter to the *South Side
Democrat*, (Petersburg) dated Sat-
urday, says that there were seven
or eight hundred cases in the city.

Major Woodis, who has been for
months a victim to his own be-
nevolence and magnanimity. He
had abundant opportunities for
leaving the city, but he still re-
mained for his own death. The
South Side Democrat says: "Since
the moment that the pestilence
first visited the city of Norfolk, he
has walked the unceasing round of
his responsible and dangerous duty
with a courage and a zeal which
knew neither fear nor fatigue. No
remuneration could move him
from the task to which he had de-
voted himself. He offered his life
a willing sacrifice if Providence
should see fit to call him. Where-
ver the pestilence raged most fier-
cely, and men shrank most in terror
from its approach Woodis was
seen battling bravely against it,
and throwing a succoring arm a-
round its trembling victims. Af-
ter weeks of heroic exertion, he fell
at last on Thursday evening after
a day we are told, of unparalleled
effort, and was carried to the hos-
pital. Broken down with wear-
iness and watching, his exhausted
frame sunk rapidly under the ter-
rible scourge. And Sunday morn-
ing, despite the prayers and la-
bors and love of a stricken people,
he died. His loss is an irrepara-
ble calamity—the heaviest blow
that has befallen the afflicted cit-
ies. How heavy then to his poor
wife and four or five little children.
Be the widow's husband and the
orphan's father a friend to them,
for there never was dropped a
tear over the grave of a nobler
soul than Hunter Woodis."

PROOF OF MONSTER GUNS.—Mr.
Nasmyth, of Patricroft, who is
making the monster guns for the
Horatio, has nearly finished the
first gun, which we believe, will
be ready for trial in a few days.—
It was arranged that this gun
should be tested on the north
shore, at Liverpool, and this we
hope and believe will be done, as
originally intended. Military and
scientific men from all parts of the
country will be present on the oc-
casion. These guns, with their
carriages, will weigh fifty tons
each, and will carry a shot half a
ton

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. FARMER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MERRITT P. HENDERSON as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 56th Brigade, 8th Division A. M.

The present number of our paper is printed on a portion of a lot recently purchased from the Rock Island Paper Mills, Columbus, Ga. It is decidedly the best paper we have used for years, and is sold as low as like quality can be purchased in New York; or at least as we have ever been able to purchase it. It affords us pleasure to be enabled to patronize Southern manufacturers, and we would cheerfully do so, even at increased cost.

The "North Alabama Register," is the name of a new democratic paper recently started at Bellefonte, Ala by W. J. Green, Esq. It is large, neatly executed on new type, and filled with interesting matter.

CORRECTION.—The sale of Land by Jas. Lea and E. S. Simmons, Esrs. will be on one and two years credit. The terms were omitted in the advertisement handed us, and would have been corrected sooner, but we did not get the first letter requesting it.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—We are gratified to learn that through the praiseworthy exertions of Judge Thomson and others a regular tri-weekly mail has been established directly from Jacksonville to Asheville, Ala. which will be a great convenience to the citizens at both ends of the route.

J. KAHN & BRO. are now receiving a part of their splendid Stock of New Fall and Winter Goods, purchased recently in New York by the senior partner of the firm. Advertisement giving particulars will appear in our next.

subject of the Dalton and Gadsden and Jacksonville Rail Road will be published next week.

DEATH OF GOV. COLLIER.—The last Florence Gazette came to us in the drape of mourning for the death of ex-Governor Collier, who died at Bailey's Springs in Lauderdale County on the 28th ult. He passed through Florence a few days before, on his way to the Springs, at which time he thought he was improving, but his disease assumed a more malignant character, and he grew worse until he died. Although absent from home his last days were cheered and his sufferings soothed by the presence and attention of a portion of his family and friends. His wife and daughter, two of his brothers, and also Drs. Manly and Haywood of Tuscaloosa were with him.

BASCOM FEMALE INSTITUTE, HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

Having recently paid a brief visit to this Institute, we can safely say that our previously conceived favorable impressions, from reading the annual circular, advertisements, &c., were more than realized. During the short space of time allowed for our visit to Huntsville, and a part of that embracing the Sabbath, we became acquainted with the able and efficient President of the Institute, Rev. G. M. EVERHART, by whom we were politely shown various apartments in the building, accompanied by very interesting explanations of the different plans and arrangements. With respect to the building we will only say that it is certainly more admirably planned and executed, for the purposes intended than any we have ever seen and for other particulars would refer to the advertisement which may be found in this paper. This taste and liberality is not alone exhibited in the building and decorations, but carried out in the selection of the most competent and well qualified officers and Teachers, and in a liberal expenditure for Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, Musical Instruments, &c.

Huntsville appears to be admirably adapted for the location of such an institution. It is said to contain from three to four thousand inhabitants; and appears to have been the chosen, permanent residence of many gentlemen of wealth, who expend a liberal portion of their abundant means in elegant and

tasteful decorations and improvements. It is the most abundantly supplied with pure water of almost any Town or City in the Union; has wide, clean, well paved streets, and the buildings, uniformly bear the marks of elegance, taste, and refinement; and perhaps there is not another place in the Union, displaying fewer evidences or appearances of poverty, want or destitution. If some of our Southern travelers were to find just such a place in one of the Northern States, we have no doubt they could fill a letter of two columns in length with an enthusiastic description, but which if found in the South would scarcely elicit a passing notice. But we hope that the time has arrived for the cultivation of a more intense Southern feeling—when our own majestic scenery, rivers, mountains, valleys, and mineral waters will attract more attention and admiration, and a more correct estimate and sense of justice prevail towards our own men of political and moral worth, education and refinement.

In the publication of the news of the day, it is sometimes our duty to give items of intelligence of painful interest. Of this character are the accounts given in to day's paper of the late dreadful Rail Road accident between Philadelphia and New York, by which upwards of twenty were killed, and 60 or 80 wounded, and the continuation and increase of the ravages of the yellow fever at Portsmouth, Norfolk, New Orleans, &c. It appears to be raging with more fatality at the first named places than ever known in cities of equal size, and the only hope of arresting it seems to be the total removal of the inhabitants to some other locality. The deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever average from 300 to 400 per week, and some 200 from other diseases, and it has also lately made its appearance at Vicksburg. Unless checked by an early frost, we shall expect to hear of its appearance at many other places on the Mississippi, and a vast increase of mortality in New Orleans.

We have been politely favored by the Publisher with a copy of the work mentioned in the following paragraph, but have not had time as yet to give it a perusal. From numerous complimentary notices, we have no doubt it is exceedingly interesting, and we hope it will be universally purchased and carefully read, as some reward and manifestation of admiration for southern genius. Single copies of the "North Alabama Register," at three or more 50 cents. Address J. M. Smythe, Augusta, Ga.

HENRY VERNON; OR, THE DREAM.—To the accomplished author, J. M. SMYTHE, long known to the literary men and readers of Georgia, we are indebted for a copy of this interesting and chaste novel. We had opportunity but to glance through its pages, but we found much vigorous thought and beauty of expression to admire. It is a home production, and therefore, deserves a large patronage from Southern readers. *Southern.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—FURTHER DETAILS BY THE CANAL. The steamer Herman sailed from Southampton on the 15th for New York, with two hundred passengers.

THE WAR—OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

The announcement that the allied fleet in the Baltic had destroyed Sweaborg, was taken up by the Herald, but the Canada brings subsequent details, which modify the first accounts.

The following is the first despatch on the subject from the French Admiral.

On Board the Louisville, Aug. 11, 1855.—The bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied squadrons has been attended with success. An immense conflagration, lasting 45 hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the Arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow and suffered an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men and nothing whatever in material. The crews are enthusiastic. *PENAUD.*

The despatch of Admiral Dumas is less highly colored, and is as follows. **Off Sweaborg Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855.**—Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun-boats of the allied squadron on the morning of the 9th. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced. In a very few hours nearly all the principal buildings on Vargo, and many more on Swarte, including those of the Dockyard and Arsenal, were burned. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the allied fleets.

(Signed) **DUNDAS.** It will be observed that in the

above no mention has been made of the Russian ships.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—A Russian despatch on the 11th, says: The Allied fleet opened the bombardment against Sweaborg on the 6th, and have kept it up with energy until now.

LATEST.

Dantzic, Aug. 19.—The allied squadron returned to Nargen from Sweaborg, on the 18th. None of the allied ships were seriously damaged. The British casualties were killed, none; wounded, two officers and thirty men. The French loss is equally trifling. Advice from Königsberg state that when the attack on Sweaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine asked permission from the Emperor to attack the diminished fleet before Cronstadt, but the Emperor refused.

Sweaborg seems not to be in possession of the allies, and as it is not a key to any important position, its destruction must be regarded as a detached enterprise, and not as any part of any comprehensive operation. Its successful bombardment, however, has had the effect to revive the spirits of the fleet, and to satisfy expectations at home. Consols advanced 1-4 per cent, and the French funds 25 centimes on the receipt of the news.

THE CRIMEA.

The news from the Crimea is important, a great battle having been fought on the Chernaya. The British Government received the following dispatch:

Varna, Aug. 16.—The Russians attacked the position at Chernaya this morning at daybreak in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians.

SECOND DESPATCH.

"ONE O'CLOCK."—The Russians attack this morning, was under command of Librandi, with from 40,000 to 60,000 men. Their loss is estimated from 4,000 to 5,000, and about 400 prisoners are taken. The loss on the side of the Allies was very small.

Pelissier telegraphs on the 16th, as follows:

"For some days past rumors of an intended attack on the part of the Russians had excited our attention, and this morning at daybreak they realized their intention against our lines on the Chernaya, but in spite of the movement of imposing masses, which had been collected during the night, the enemy were repulsed with great vigor by the troops forming the divisions of Generals Herbillon, Canava, Fanchoux and Moris. The Sardinians placed on our right fought bravely. The Russians fled, and we made many prisoners. The Russians were in complete retreat on Mackenzie's Hill when our reserve came up, and with the aid of our brave allies, particularly the English cavalry, the enemy received a severe blow.

Our losses although much less numerous than those of the enemy, are not yet known.

PELISSIER. Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged. Omar Pacha had received hasty orders to return to the Crimea, instead of going to Asia.

General Simpson telegraphed on the 16th:

"General Pelissier and I have decided to open the fire from the English and French batteries to-morrow morning at daybreak."

St. Petersburg letters say that Gortschakoff has orders from the Emperor to sink the Russian fleet if the Malakof falls.

The London Morning Post (Ministerial organ) says editorially: "We have reason to believe that stirring and hitherto unexpected intelligence may be looked for from the Crimea within the next few days."

It is supposed to refer to the secret expedition or field movements.

SEA OF AZOFF.

The Invalid Knave publishes that on July 23d a British gun boat went ashore near Tancunog, and was burned by the Cossacks.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY. New Orleans, September 1.—The steam ship *Crescent City* has arrived from Havana, with advices to the 25th ult. SANTA ANNA and family arrived at Havana on the 24th, and left for Caracas on the 26th ultimo.

COTTON.—The sales to day comprised 1000 bales. *Middling* was quoted at 9 1/2. *Floor* is dull at \$7.25 per bbl.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 1.—Cotton is firm and 1200 bales changed hands to day. Flour is a trifle lower.—Corns firm. *Spirits of Turpentine* is worth 44 cents per gallon. Rice is quiet.

Burlington, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury states that the recent R. R. accident was caused by the train running backward and the careless driving of Dr. Heinker. It exonerates the conductor, blames the engineer, and suggests that some rules should be adopted, in order in future to prevent similar accidents.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 5.—A committee from Norfolk has waited upon the President, to ask the use of Fort Monroe for the citizens of the infected cities. This, however, was not his power to grant, but he has issued orders to the Commandants of the other Navy Yards to employ refugees from Gosport. The Cabinet have contributed \$300 for the relief of the sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—There was a full meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and a considerable amount of business which had accumulated during the President's absence was considered.

Almonte, the Mexican Minister does not fear a recall by Carrera, the provisional President, who is his personal friend.

WEDDING, N. C. Sept. 2.—The gallant Daniel J. Ricardo, now at Norfolk, has telegraphed to New Orleans for twenty more nurses. Fever in Norfolk beggars all description.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived at New York with one week's later news from Europe.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 28.—Cotton is easier, but not quotably lower—the market closed steady.

THE WAR.

Nothing important has been received from the Crimea.

The Russian loss at Sweaborg was only 200 killed and wounded. Affairs at Sebastopol are quiet and unchanged. The Russians hold their former positions.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 6.—The fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth is greatly increased. Forty dead bodies were unburied for want of coffins. The deaths at Norfolk on Sunday were 60; on Monday 57. At Portsmouth on Sunday 25. Fourteen hundred cases under treatment.

Terrible Railroad Accident—Upwards of Twenty Persons Killed, and over Forty Wounded.

There occurred yesterday another scene of railroad disaster, which was accompanied by dreadful loss of life and limb.

It appears that the ten o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia proceeded as usual on the way, until they got about a mile above Burlington, N. J. when they discovered the train from New York coming down at full speed. The cars backed up to a siding to let the New York train pass, when the track was crossed by a carriage and two horses, driven by Dr. Hannigan, of Columbus, N. J. The horses were caught by the hindmost car, knocked down and crushed to death. The doctor was thrown out and made a narrow escape, the carriage being shivered to pieces. This collision caused the rear car to be thrown off the track and dragged some distance, breaking it up, and dragging it under the engine car, which was smashed to pieces. The other cars were forced through it, and thrown down an embankment on either side of the road. There were five cars completely torn to pieces. A more sad wreck we never witnessed on a railroad. One of the cars was reduced to splinters. Another was cut in twain. The major part of the passengers in the rear cars were instantly killed or seriously injured.

The scene that ensued baffles all description. The consternation was so great that a panic of horror seized on all who survived the awful calamity. Twenty-two persons were killed and about forty wounded most shockingly. Some so badly that recovery is almost impossible. Last night the remains of the dead were carefully deposited in coffins, furnished by the authorities of Burlington. The spectacle at the Town Hall was of the most painful character. Fifteen coffins being arranged around the centre of the room. When we left, the corner of the place was about swarming with a jury to investigate the case.

Almost every house in Burlington contained one or more of the sufferers by this terrible catastrophe. During the entire day this unusually quiet town was the scene of the wildest excitement.

Four of the cars were mashed to pieces. In some cases the mutilation was horrible. One had his arm torn off in a fearful manner. Another had an arm also torn off and thrown some distance up the embankment, and his legs separated from his body, his heart and viscera strewn along the track for a great distance. One or two others were buried in the sand, and others were crushed to death between the sleepers. One man had his scalp taken off; another had his thigh broken. Several others had arms broken, and were lacerated and bruised in the most dreadful manner.

LOUISIANA.—The Richmond (Madison parish) Journal, of Friday last, says:

So far as our observation has extended, we are satisfied that the cotton crop will be a short one. The weed has matured, and the crop is now made. Usually at this season of the year our cotton fields are white with blooms in the morning; but now it is a rare thing to find a field blooming to any extent.

PRESIDENT PIERCE IN VIRGINIA.

The Baltimore American gives the following account of the reception of the President of the United States at Staunton, Va.:

"The President of the United States, on his arrival at Staunton, Virginia, on Thursday last, was welcomed to the hospitalities of the town by the mayor and council. A splendid dinner was prepared at the Virginia Hotel of which the visitors and a number of citizens partook. To a complimentary toast the President responded—we quote from the Vindicator—as follows:

"He alluded to the pleasure it afforded him of visiting the citizens of Staunton, and breathing the atmosphere of Virginia, not only from its invigorating effects but on account of its nationality. He adverted to the thoughts suggested as he passed in sight of Monticello, and expatiated with ardent eloquence upon the value and importance of preserving inviolate that great chart of our liberty—the constitution—in the forming of which Mr. Jefferson acted so prominent a part. His feelings revolted from the idea of a dissolution of the Union. It would be the libel of innumerable woes, from the contemplation of which he shrank. He continued by alluding to the greatness of Virginia, not only as it respected the enlarged patriotism of her people, but her physical resources, and closed by returning his thanks for the cordial welcome that had been extended to him."

"Subsequently, the President and Senator Mason visited the Insane Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb Institution, expressing much pleasure at all they saw. On Friday morning the President and Mrs. Pierce, Senator Mason, J. S. Barlow, Jr., and others, left by a special train for the springs."

A MOST GLOOMY PICTURE.

A most worthy citizen sends the Richmond Enquirer the following, which is enough to make one's heart bleed for the sufferings of our brethren:

Norfolk, Aug. 18, 1855.

There is no abatement of the yellow fever either in this city or Portsmouth. During this week, there has been a daily increase in the burials at Norfolk, and from all I can learn, the last twenty hours will show about 12 deaths, many of whom are our best and most useful citizens.

Thousands of our people have left us, and many more are daily going off to occupy corn houses and stables, half filled with alarm. I learn to-day that cases have occurred three miles from this city, which makes us poor mortals think that we here should be better contented with our condition. My heart sickens at the recital of our sufferings, and I have to say no more. I trust in God this plague may not visit Richmond.

It becomes every day more mysterious, and truly it walketh in darkness. Your friend, J. W.

PROGRESS OF THE FEVER AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—We extract from the Richmond Dispatch, of Monday 3d inst., the following:

The accounts from the infected cities are of a most melancholy character. In Norfolk, on Friday, there were forty burials, and nine deaths after the list was made up.

The Augusta, Saturday evening, brought up several persons who had gone down to tend the sick, some of them having yielded to the earnest advice of physicians, who assured them that to remain was almost certain death. One informant, who left Norfolk Saturday, says that the state of things there is truly appalling. While walking one of the principal streets, he saw a man lying on a cedar cap, in almost the agony of death, with no one in sight. A little further on he saw a child rushing screaming from a house, and upon calling in, found that one of her parents had just died, and the other was lying on a bed of death.

FEVER IN PORTSMOUTH.—The Portsmouth Transcript has the following report of his field of misfortune for four days:

500 patients were visited in town, including new cases, on Wednesday. On Tuesday, 13 deaths. 11 on Wednesday—as reported by the attending physicians. On Thursday, 559 visited—21 new cases. The deaths as reported by authority were 13 to town and 14 at the U. S. Navy Hospital, making a total of 27. Physicians think the disease has or is assuming a milder type.

ARREST OF THE PESTILENCE.—A writer in Saturday's National Intelligencer suggests an expedient for staying the ravages of the Yellow Fever, by the removal of the whole population of Norfolk and Portsmouth to Old Point and the Cape-Rapids. That removal (he says) can be effected in one day. Provisions of all kinds can be easily conveyed to those places. In a healthy locality, such as either of them, the fever will not diffuse itself. The sick may die, and the healthy will escape. If they remain in the infected District no abatement of the pestilence can be expected till frost—nearly two months off. In that period, what misery what woe, what bereavement may we not witness! Prompt and decisive action is invoked.

A MISER'S EPITAPH.

"Here lies Old Thirty-nine. Per cent! The more he got the more he lent! The more he lent the more he craved! Good God! can such a soul be saved?"

LIGNEOUS PAPER MILL.—We mentioned a few weeks since, says the Little Falls (N. Y.) Journal, that the foundation for a new paper mill for the manufacture of paper from Basswood had been commenced in this village, by Mr. George W. Beardslee, of Albany.

It will be the most substantial and durable building in our village. The dimensions of the main building are: 81 by 100 feet, with a wing on the east side of 50 feet wide and 90 feet long. Mr. Beardslee is manufacturing his own paper engines in this village. There will be from fifteen to twenty of them for the manufacture of pulp, capable of turning out 50 tons per week. Mr. B. will be confined to basswood. He has experimented with spruce, pine, hemlock, white wood, buckeye, &c., and is confident he can produce a good, first rate quality of paper from each of them, and at a less price than printers are now obliged to pay. The mill will be in readiness for operation about the 1st October, when we shall have more to say about it.

A BURGALAR DETECTOR.—Quite a singular machine has been exhibited lately in our city, for the detection of burglars, by a "Yankee," whose business seems to be to sell rights for counties. The contrivance consists of a bell attached to a spring; and a fluid lamp with a match attached also to a spring; from this machine (which can be placed at the head of one's bed, or any other desirable place) run wires to be attached to every door and window in the house. In case either is moved, the alarm bell is set in motion and a light struck, leaving nothing to be done but the seizing one's revolvers and boots. The cost of the article is put at \$15, and it is pronounced by a machinist friend as working admirably.

Albany Atlas.

IMPORTANT IRISH MOVEMENT.—The New York Herald of Monday last, says a great Convention of Irishmen has been held in Massachusetts that have placed themselves upon a platform likely to unite the entire Irish population of the country. Fifty-five towns were represented, besides which there were twenty-five delegates from local societies and twelve invited guests. The avowed object of the movement is "to profit by the advent of O'Connell's long promised era of hope, when England's difficulty would become Ireland's opportunity."

The capital prizes drawn at Concert Hall, in Mason Ga., on the 3d September, in the Jasper County Academy Lottery, were distributed as follows:

| | |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1st | 5,000 in New York City |
| 2nd | 2,000 in New York City |
| 3rd | 1,000 in New York City |
| 4th | 500 in New York City |
| 5th | 250 in New York City |
| 6th | 125 in New York City |
| 7th | 62 1/2 in New York City |
| 8th | 31 1/4 in New York City |
| 9th | 15 3/8 in New York City |
| 10th | 7 3/4 in New York City |

An awful explosion at Naples occurred in the castle Nuovo, where percussion caps are made, on the 20th July. The entire building was blown up, and it is said at least 200 persons have been buried in the debris. Fearing that another revolution had broken out, the soldiers rushed to arms, whilst the inhabitants, imagining that an earthquake had happened, ran about in a frantic condition. The windows of the palace were broken and there were grave shakings of the head whether this was not a grand conspiracy to exterminate the royal family.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.—Mrs. Hovener, the wife of John Hovener, of Pendleton Co., Virginia, was bitten by a rattlesnake at the residence of her husband in that county, on last Thursday morning, and died from the effects of the bite, on the evening of the same day.

A Large Corn Field.—On an eminence near the city, may be seen at one sight, sixteen thousand acres of corn in one body, divided only by a few fences. It extends up this side of the Miami towards Elizabeth town. At an average of sixty bushels to the acre, which we believe is below what the average will be, this body of land will yield nine hundred and sixty thousand d., or nearly one million bushels. The gold diggings of California scarcely equals it. *Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Register.*

A MAN AND TWO CHILDREN KILLED.—An awful catastrophe occurred at Rouse Point, Canada, on the 28th ult., involving the death of three persons. It seems that Mrs. Mary Kannel had procured a barrel of whiskey from this city, which by some means caught fire, and the flames spread so suddenly that two of the children of Patrick McGrath, were burned to death. Mrs. Kannel was also severely and was not at last accounts expected to live.

In Paris the telegraph wires are laid under ground, no poles being seen in the streets. A trench is dug twelve or 18 inches wide, in which the wires are placed side by side, but so as not to touch each other. Liquid bitumen is then poured on, which surrounds the wires, and completely isolates them. It secures them from damage by accident or design and from being deranged by atmospheric influence. The same plan is to be adopted at Lyons.

THE DISTINGUISHED GENIUS OF THE AGE.

Nature, now and then, brings forth such geniuses as Newton, Shakespeare, Talleyrand, Milton, Nelson, Napoleon, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Luther, Cromwell and Jackson. Their powerful intellects compelled the world to admire them.

The genius of the present age is Dr. Halloway. In the progress of the age, and sciences, this age is immeasurably superior to any former one. The wonderful discoveries in the science of medicine, and among these, the noble science of Medicine has made great progress. Dr. Halloway has covered and prepared a remedy for the diseases of man in whatever climate they may have given him birth. We have, in a former article, introduced our readers this distinguished physician whose reputation is already engraving on the world's history. As a physician he has copied Nature, and among physicians he stands the acknowledged Emperor. Both in the sale of his medicines, and in the number of patients he has taken them, he is unrivalled. Professor Halloway has labored to supply the human family with a permanent remedy for their diseases, to which the afflicted may have recourse with a moral certainty that they will be cured. There is no disease to which they will not afford relief: His Pills and Ointment, prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, with great care, drive disease out of the system. The sands of the most intelligent minds of nations, men distinguished in every sphere of life—the statesman, philosopher, conqueror, and those who have the highest aim is to do good to their fellow men, unite in their praises of the remedies discovered by Professor Halloway for the removal of disease.

In uniting in this general recommendation of the remarkable virtues of the Halloway's remedies we only perform a Christian duty, which the press should never neglect. Those who are eminent for the good they do in the world, have a just claim upon the press for aid in extending the good to the extent of the power. Therefore, we have ventured to express our opinion that Halloway's Pills and Ointment are adapted to the removal of disease, and have restored millions of the sick to health. *New York Atlas.*

A CARD.

MR. FIGURES: Allow me to say, if you please, through your paper to the friends and patrons of *Boscon F. Institute* that our apparatus including a Telescope of very considerable power, was shipped from Boston on the 13th August, and will be here in a few days. A set of splendid Chandeliers has been ordered for our Chapel and Hall and will soon reach us.

But the object of this Card is to inform our friends of the new arrangement which we have made in the French Department. Madame de Corneville, a successful Teacher in both France and England, has been employed as a Teacher of the French Language. She will reside in the Institute, preside at a table where only the French language is spoken; and in all her intercourse with her pupils both in and out of school, she will speak only in French, and require them to do the same. This arrangement must necessarily recommend itself in a particular manner, to all persons who wish their daughters to become well acquainted in comparatively a short time, with the "Court language of the world." We are resolved to make the Institute not only eminently worthy of general patronage, but as a boarding school to give it so many advantages that even persons living in the city will sometimes find it to their interest to place their daughters for a season or more as resident pupils in the Institution.

G. M. EVERHART, Pres't.
Sept. 3d, 1855.

Louis Kossuth a year ago transmitted a memorial to President Pierce inquiring whether in the event of a revolutionary outbreak in Hungary, and Italy, American ships will be permitted, under the laws of the United States, to clear for ports in the possession of the insurgents?—And whether such ships will be exempt from search or seizure on the high seas by the Austrian vessels of war? He now publishes the memorial in the New York Times and complains that the President returned no answers to his inquiries. Had he done so we think the American people would have had just ground for complaint.

A boy 13 or 14 years old named Ward killed another boy about the same age named Lewis, a few days ago near Maryville, Tenn. by cutting his bowels out with a knife. Ward was lodged in jail.

The Montevideo Herald notices specimens of rich silver ore taken from mines near the Coosa river owned by Col. J. E. George. Six ounces of the ore produced two ounces of metal. Mining operations will be commenced at the mine in October next.

Halloway's Pills, the most celebrated Remedy in the Union for the cure of diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—Edmund Alga, of Cooperstown, New York, was for the period of nineteen years a complete misery to himself, and a burden to his friends, he suffered so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly for weeks together confined to his bed, the doctors left him no good, and he therefore left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago he commenced using Halloway's Pills, and most gratefully, that her husband is quite cured. Professor Halloway hopes that the thousands of others in the Union who have been benefited will now come forward.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the north west quarter of Section 14, township 13, range 8, containing 160 acres, levied on as the property of said Boozer to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson, and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to-wit: the north east fourth of the north east quarter section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 40 acres; and the south west fourth of the south east quarter section 15 township 14, range 9, 40 acres; also the west half of the north east fourth section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 80 acres, levied on as the property of said Boozer, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the west half of the south west quarter section 6, township 13, range 9, levied on as the property of said Boozer, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks and against Anderson McLeary, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the north west fourth of the south west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; and the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; levied on as the property of said McLeary, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of J. H. and A. B. Tidmore, and against N. A. Andrews, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the east half of fraction 5, section 30, T. 12, range 8, 24 acres; fraction 6, section 30, township 12, range 8, 40 acres, levied on as the property of said Andrews, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of two executions, one in favor of Joseph Young, and one in favor of Goode and Moore, both against Robert Bain, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the west part of section 20, township 13, range 9, containing 250 acres, levied on as the property of said Bain, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 22, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. H. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction B, of S. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south west fourth of the south east fourth of sec. 22, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of Jesse Moses, against Timothy Nipper and John Allen, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 6, containing 20 acres. Also Fraction A of section 5, township 15, range 6, containing 20 acres, levied on as the property of said Nipper and Allen to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,

ON THE Public Square, a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of FURNITURE, of the very best quality and latest styles. He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine CHEAP FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.
N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

J. G. D.
February 27, 1855—th.

Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.

30,000 lbs Prime Bacon now in store.

5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard now in store.

Depoge Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.

Rome, Ga., May 20, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect.
OFFICE, 302 1/2, 3d St.,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale an accommodating

terms, the tract of Land which

he now resides, eight miles south of Jacksonville, and within 3 miles of the Steam Mill and Rail Road,

containing

220 Acres,

In a good state of cultivation, with tolerable good dwelling and out houses. There are several never-failing springs on the place, and an abundance of stock water. There are also indications of what is supposed to be valuable metals, lead, silver, or something else, specimens of which can be seen at this office. Twelve months credit will be given on one half the purchase money—500 bushels of corn, a quantity of Fodder, and some stock hogs and cattle would also be sold if desired. Those who want a bargain would do well to call and examine the place.

Wm. L. BROWNING.
Aug. 29, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

Before Benj. A. Brooks,

Eq., by Jacob Adolph,

a certain Bay HORSE, fifteen

hands high, both hind feet white,

shod before, some saddle marks;

also some marks of the collar, about

Eight years old appraised at Eighty

Dollars, this August 22nd 1855.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN'S SALE

of

Valuable Land.

Under and by virtue of

a decree of the Probate

Court of Benton County, Ala. made

on the 13th day of August, 1855,

the undersigned, as Guardian for

the minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith,

deceased, will proceed to sell to

the highest bidder, at the residence

of Wm. Carmichael, on Monday

the 1st day of OCTOBER next,

the following described Land, to-wit:

The east half of the north

east fourth of section 23, township

13, range 12, and the west half of

the north west quarter of section

23, township 13, range 12, also the

north east quarter of the south

east fourth of section 27, township

12, range 11, East in the Coosa

Land District, containing 250 acres

more or less.

Said Land will be sold on credit

of Twelve months with interest

from date, note and approved

security will be required for the

purchase money.

Wm. CARMICHAEL,
Guardian, &c.

Aug. 29, 1855.

CO. LIMITED

To the Jail at Jack-

sonville, Benton County Ala.

on the 20th day of Aug-

ust, 1855, before W. C.

Price, \$200, a Negro man who

calls his name Jacob, and says he

belongs to Robert Williams, of Ma-

gon County, Ala. Said negro man

is about 25 or 30 years of age, a-

bout 5 feet seven inches in height

black complexion.

The owner is hereby notified to

come forward, pay charges, and

prove property, by some disinter-

ested person, and take him away

or he will be dealt with as the stat-

ute in such cases provides.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff. &c.
Aug. 22, 1855.

Helmhold's Genuine Pre-

parations.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret

Disorders, Strictures, Weakness, and all diseases

of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or

Female, from whatever cause they may have

originated, and no matter of how long stand-

ing. If you have contracted the fearful disease which

when once seated in the system, will surely go

down from one generation to another, undimin-

ishing the constitution, and sapping the very vital

fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of

Quacks, who start up every day in a city like

this, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods,

too well calculated to deceive the young and

those not acquainted with their tricks. You can-

not be too careful in the selection of a remedy in

these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced

by eminent physicians the greatest remedy

ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant

in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and

yet so powerful that it annihilates every particle

of the coak and poisonous virus of this dreadful

disease, and unlike other remedies, does not dry

up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-

abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought

thousands of the human race untimely graves,

thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and

blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many

a noble youth, can be cured by

Remedy. And as a medicine which must bene-

fit everybody, from the simply delicate to the con-

firmed and despairing invalid, an equal is to be

found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Sars-

aparilla,

For Purifying the Blood, removing all

diseases arising from excess of Mer-

cury, exposure to impure air in life,

chronic constitutional disease, arising

from an impure state of the blood,

and the only reliable and effectual

known remedy for the cure of Sear-

ra, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcer-

ations of the Throat and Legs, Piles,

and Swellings of the Bones, Tet-

ter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly

Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now procured by some of the

most distinguished physicians in the country, and

has proved more efficient in practice than any

preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the

public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis,

Mercurial and Scrophulous diseases have entirely

recovered from the impure state of the blood,

institutions which had for many years resisted

every mode of treatment that could be devised.

These cases furnish striking examples of the safe

and efficient of this medicine in arresting some of

the most inveterate diseases, after the glands

were destroyed, and the bones already affected

recovered from the impure state of the blood,

and the bones already affected

recovered from the impure state of the blood,

and the bones already affected

recovered from the impure state of the blood,

and the bones already affected

FEVER & AGUE

OR

CHILLS AND FEVER.

CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL

CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-

terations of all kinds now sear-

ed throughout the country, every

one knows that of them all, not

one in ten is worth anything.

Knowing this to be the fact, we

hesitate somewhat in introducing

Champion's Pills to the Public.

But that which is deserving patron-

age should receive it, and we thus

introduce to your attention the

merits of Champion's Ague Pills,

which we do think worthy of pub-

lic favor. They have now been

before the people of the South and

West for sixteen years, and we do

not know of a single instance where

they have failed to effect a stand-

ing cure when taken in sufficient

quantity and according to the direc-

tions.

They also stand unrivalled in

other fevers originating in the same

causes, and are perfectly safe being

entirely vegetable.

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills

is a Cathartic and general Physic,

stand without a superior, acting by

their different components upon

the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and

Blood, and are especially beneficial

in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,

Habitual Costiveness, Sick Head-

ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to

gether with all that class diseases.

Also entirely, purely and positively

vegetable.

SOLD BY

Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville,

R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,

D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk,

Cunningham and Clark,

Caloma,

and by agents at Gaylesville

Turkey Town Dublin, and other

places.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,

Bellefonte, Ill.

Haviland Hargis & Co. and Cohen

and Co., Charleston.

Haviland, Risley and company, New

Orleans.

J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-

ville, Ky.

April 27, 1855—Gm.

House and Furniture

PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity

and the public generally, are respect-

fully informed that the undersigned

has commenced the above business

in Oxford, Ala. He will be pre-

pared to

Execute all Orders

for Painting, in the neatest, most

fastidious and approved style,

and with the utmost promptitude.

All color painting executed,

and Oak Graining warranted to last

as long as the natural wood. Per-

sons in the country and adjoining

villages, who may have jobs of

Painting, can have them promptly

executed, by addressing a line to

him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.

REFERENCES:

Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.

T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.

March 6, 1855

NEW SPACE LINE

FROM

Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of

Coaches, leaving Post Office, Gunt-

ersville, on Monday, Wednesday,

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE"

Whole No. 980

We append some items, in regard to the epidemic:

If it were true and known, and now pretended, that the Irish were armed beforehand, why did not the Know Nothing Mayor disarm

"A man that hath friends, must shew himself friendly." "The discretion of a man doeth his anger, and it is his glory to pass over a transgression." "It is an honor for a man to cease from

called me and my Assistants for several days in my office, when, working at the estimate, *to sign a second contract* which by the first Art. cuts off from my Assistants 9 days salary from the 15th to the

shorter line than the aerial line. We advise them to go to school and study geometry, and not make themselves ridiculous by their ignorance.

community. People pay a price more reluctantly than any other. It does harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper than ten

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 40.

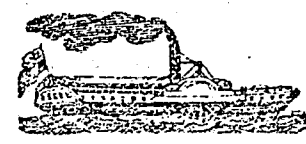
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1855.

Whole No. 981

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
foregoing rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BRIDGES,
500 Tons, Commander.
MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TUCKER,
200 Tons, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWING,
1000 Tons, Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, af-
ternoon, after the arrival of the
Cars from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built ex-
pressly for the line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous commanders,
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steerage, \$5 00.
November 7, 1854.

JACKSONVILLE CHEAP STORE. STILES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the
Latest and most Fashionable
Styles of

Spring & Summer GOODS,

Comprising every article neces-
sary for Ladies' wear—Barrages,
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,
of all kinds. A select stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice
selection of WATCHES and fine
JEWELRY.
But the best of all an abundance
of

GROCERIES,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Fish, and every thing that can be
called for in that line; all offered
at prices as low as can be bought
elsewhere. You will find it your
interest to give us a call.
STILES & ROWLAND.
April 17, 1855.

JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITNER,
STANFORD & PITNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And General Dealers in
Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;
BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,
BALE ROPE, WINES,
LIQUBOS, PROVISIONS, &c.
ROME, GEORGIA.

All kinds of Country Produce,
Provisions, &c., bought and sold,
or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.
Hart, McBurney & Co.,
O. J. Chaffee, } Charleston.
Hand & Williams, }
J. & S. BONES & Co., } Augusta.
May 29, 1855—17.

\$20,000

Wanted, by the undersigned Twenty
Thousand Dollars worth of land
warrants for which liberal cash
prices will be paid. I can be found
at all times at the counting room of
Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-
sonville Benton County Ia.
DANIEL T. RYAN.
June 26, 1855.—3m.

CANDIDATES. FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Hox. A. Woods,
JOHN LINDEY, Esq.
JOHN SMITH, Esq.
CALDWELL SUBLETT, Esq.
ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq.
JOSEPH C. BAIRD,
JOHN H. CALDWELL, Esq.
JAMES LEE, Esq.

POETRY.

AUTUMN MEMORIES.

BY MISS MOORE.

Once I sat where evening shadows
From a forest o'er me fell,
Listening to the mournful stories
Sighing, moaning thro' my soul,
Till the tear-drops, slowly, sadly,
Down my cheeks began to roll.

As the evening shadows deepen'd,
As the night-winds louder cried,
Phantoms, from the year departed,
Through the forests seemed to glide.
Silently I gazed upon them,
Through the mists of blinding tears—
Dearly loved, and long lamented,
Visions from the vanished years.

All the withered leaves were falling,
Whirling downward to the blast;
Dirge-like tones were faintly sounding
Requiem for the summer past.
All the forest-voices wailing
For the joys of summer time,
Softly, sadly, very sweetly,
Mingled in a plaintive chime.

And the giant trees uplifted
All their gentle branches high,
As the vernal wind came sweeping,
With marauding fury by;
But the phantoms glided calmly
Through the forest's fearful gloom—
From the years long gone had gathered
To the slumbers of the tomb.

Softly as the moonbeams' glimmer
O'er the cloud-tops, rolling high;
Silent as the hush of chaos,
That pale company drew nigh.
Close they gathered all around me,
With their deep and earnest eyes
Bent upon me fondly, sadly,
Filled with deathless memories.

Stretching out their pale hands towards
me,
Did the shadowy loved ones come,
And with voiceless pleadings called me
To their visionless spirit home.
She upon whose faithful bosom
Forest-leaves and shadows lie,
He who, weary hearted, wandered,
From his father's house—to die!

One whose earliest love was given,
In its fulness, unto me,
Sleeping now his dreamless slumber
Where the mountain winds blow free;
Sweet young faces gone forever
From the noontide and the morn,
On the autumn winds of midnight
Through the forest aisles were borne.

Then my soul grew faint with yearning,
Sick with longing to depart,
As I vainly strove to clasp them
To my torn and bleeding heart;
And, in wildest tones entreating,
Loudly, bitterly, I cried,
"Torture not my brain to madness,
Ye who in life's glory died."

"Let me feel your arms enfold me,
Let me clasp you to my breast,
Mock me not, but bear me with you,
To your Sabbath Land of rest!"
But they backward drew and faded,
In the cold gray dawn of day,
And they in mists of morning
Through the forest passed away.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Will you Love me when
I am Old.

Will Affection still enfold me,
As the day of life declines,
When Old Age, with ruthless rigor,
Ploughs my face with furrowed lines?

When the eye forgets its seeing,
And the hand forgets its skill,
When the weary words prove rebels
To the Mind's once kindly will?

When the deaf ear, strained to listen,
Scarcely hears the opening word,
And the unfathomed depths of feeling
Are by so swift currents stirred?

When fond Memory like a limer,
Many a line perspective casts,
Spreading out our by-gone pleasures
On the canvas of the Past?

When the leaping blood grows sluggish,
And the fire of youth hath fled,
When the friends who now surround us
Half are numbered with the dead?

When the years begin to shorten,
Scarcely leaving us a trace,
When Old Time, with bold approaches,
Marks his dial on my face?

When our present hops, all gathered,
Lie like dead flowers on our track,
When the whole of our existence
Is one fearful looking back?

When each wasted hour of talent,
Scarcely measured now at all,
Sends its witness back to haunt us,
Like the writing on the wall?

When the ready tongue is palsied,
And the form is bowed with care,
When our only hope is heaven,
And our only help is prayer?

When our idols, broken round us,
Fall amid the ranks of men,
Until Death uplifts the curtain,
Will they love endure till then?

Mrs. Partington's Ike has bought
a horse that is so spirituous that he
always goes off in a decanter."

The Rail Road Tragedy.

NEW JERSEY.—The whole community
has been so shocked and startled by the
late terrible railroad accident on the
Camden and Amboy Railroad, that we
may well be pardoned for departing
from our wont, and giving a portion of
the sermon preached by the Bishop of
New Jersey, in his Church at Burling-
ton, last Sunday morning. Preached
almost on the very scene of the catastro-
phe itself, and while the feelings of all
were yet thrilling with the terrible ex-
citement, his words are eloquently alive
with more than wonted vividness and
power.

You all remember how beautiful a
day was Wednesday. We may sup-
pose such weather constantly in Para-
dise. I spent the morning on our un-
surpassed Green Bank, with two friends
—one of more than thirty years—who
had come to put their children at the
College. They left me with their little
son, in the most perfect enjoyment of
all that makes up life, to return to their
home in New York. In less than an
hour I heard of what had happened on
the Railroad. I thought at once of them
and rather flew, than ran, to find their
mangled bodies. God had preserved
them perfectly unhurt.

There came to me, from Boston,
twenty years ago, a young man who
had early taken a high stand at the Bar.
He was of a patriotic name—the very
blood of Bunker Hill. His father had
adorned the Bench. His brother has
not been surpassed, as a historian, in
modern times. God had lived, earnestly,
and away from God. But his heart
had been touched. It had melted un-
der the Gospel; it yearned to preach to
others "the unsearchable riches" which
had been more than riches to itself; and
he asked me to receive him as a candi-
date for Holy Orders. I did. There
are many here who must remember
him. He studied faithfully and well;
he was ordained; he went to Salem as
the minister of the parish; he was most
acceptable as a preacher and as a pastor
most devoted. He married as lovely a
woman as ever lived; his life was filled
with the double tide of usefulness and
happiness. But this is not our rest.

His health failed; he
sought in vain its restoration; he
went to sea; he died on board the ship.
He left a widow, without children.
Possessed of a handsome fortune; and
what is better, with the sense that it
was not her own; she was another Dor-
cas, in the "good works and the alms
deeds which she did." At 10 o'clock
she started, with two dear friends, on
a tour for health and recreation, and in
but little more than an hour had yield-
ed up her soul to God. Is it not true
that "in the midst of life we are in death?"
Do we, or can we, know "what shall
be on the morrow?" Which one of us
might not have been in that disaster-
train? Which one of us might not
have been of that dead company,
which lined our streets with coffins, and
hung our houses and our hearts with
sackcloth and ashes?

My brethren, there can need no preach-
ing to bring the mournful providence
home to your heart of hearts. There is
nothing to be done but to "break
up." That carriage on the track—
The crash. The crush. Car mounted
upon car. Car rushing through car—
The storm of spindles, the groan—
The shriek. The wail. The wounded.
The mutilated. The crushed. The torn.
The buried alive. That fearful
roll upon the bank. The hurt.
The dying. The dead. Our public
houses filled with the maimed and man-
gled. Our public hall a receiving vault
for unknown corpses. Our private
houses so many hospitals. Every man
a servant—every woman a nurse—
Through that whole day business given
up. The social currents all directed to
one point. Not an act, not a word, not
a thought, but of the wounded, of the
dying, of the dead. The very center of
our city a choked grave-yard. There
is no human eloquence that is not le-
garded by such sorrows as that scene
preached to every heart. God spoke
and man was still. "In the midst of
life"—all felt—"in the midst of life—
we are in death."

The lessons which this painful Provi-
dence should preach are numerous and
impressive. They have cost too much
to be repeated often. Let us lay them
to our heart! What could more forc-
ibly teach us the uncertainty of life?
What more familiar thing than to get
into a car? How few of you who do
not do it every week? It is as common
as coming to church; and yet, of the
travelers in that sad train, how few es-
caped unhurt; how many in an instant
were cut off, even as they sat there in
their sins. Two were sitting on the
same seat; one was taken and the other
was left. Three sat out together on the
same excursion of enjoyment; one was
taken and two were left. Aged men—
The vigor and lustiness of middle life—
Tender and delicate women. All ages,
every condition, either sex, involved in
one promiscuous ruin. Not a moment's
warning. No time to say "Farewell!"
No opportunity to pray. An instant;
and an end! Is it not true that "in
the midst of life we are in death?" Is
it possible to know "what shall be on
the morrow?"

We learn from this disaster the terri-
ble violence of death. In a moment
one was so changed whom I had known
familiarly for twenty years, that I could
not discern one single feature. In the

common course of things we do not feel
this. Our beloved fade from day to
day beside us, and we scarcely mark the
change. But it does take place. And
when, as now, all in one moment, we
are startled at the possibility. A young
and lovely woman, reared in the lap of
luxury, and magnetic center of the circle
that revolved around her, borne in a
cart begrimed with dust; scarcely a
trace of her former condition left. The
manliest beauty marred and maimed in
odious deformity. A company of gen-
tlemen from every quarter of the country,
clergymen, officers, planters, merchants,
scholars so disgraced that "one would
think them," said a surgeon in atten-
dance, "the passengers in an emigrant
train, and of the lowest sort." So terri-
ble in violence, is death. So terrible in
its approaches. What a revealing of
the horrid secrets of the grave! What
an exponent of the awfulness of sin, by
which so foul a blight was brought upon
this beautiful creation! What an index
of the sorer curse which it has
brought upon the soul which was the
image of its Maker! What a shadow
merely of that fearful future where its
full dominion is achieved: "where their
worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched."

And then another lesson of this fearful
Providence: What a leveler is death!
Along the edge of that embankment,
lies a sad and solemn row. Who can
say, which is the master? which is the
servant? Who can discriminate between
the millionaire and the mendicant?
Who, but the Maker of them all, that
can distinguish one from another, in that
community of wretchedness? On a
matress, in the entry of the hotel, a
noble birth, the representative of the
first Government of Continental Europe,
is agonizing in convulsive death. On a
preacher of the Gospel is breathing out
his life in words of prayer and benedi-
ction. In a corner of the parlor, lies the
body of a colored servant: who has
died in her fidelity; and gone, where
all are equal. Upon the floor of the
City Hall, sublime in silence, the rained
temples of the Godhead, lie in promi-
scuous desolation, the bodies of fair wo-
men and brave men, the darlings of
anxious hearts, and light of homes,
that know not yet their darkness, un-
known, unrecognized. How poor, in
such an hour, the frivolous distinctions
for which men fret, and toil, and fight!
In what un distinguishable confusion the
brave, the mean, the rich, the poor, the
wise! But one eye, that can read them
all aright. But one ear, that can give
to all their dues. For all, one Judge.
For all, one issue; or, the other: eter-
nal happiness or everlasting misery.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Mr. Charles
Fingeroll, of this city, one of the killed
by the railroad accident at Burlington,
would, it is stated, have inherited a for-
tune of \$500,000 had he lived until he
arrived at the age of twenty-one years,
which would have been the last of the
present month. A clause in the will
provided that in the event of his decease
before arriving at age the fortune would
fall to another branch of the family—
It is said that an effort will be made to
recover this amount from the railroad
company. George W. Ridgway, of the
firm of Ridgway & Ditch, one of the
killed, had his life insured for \$10,000.

A Dozen good Gleanings of Ligion.

Let us adopt the love of peace, that
Christ may recognize his own, even as
we recognize him to the teacher of
peace.

Prayer is the rich man's refuge, and
the strong man's hope; its power opens
the heavens and closes the yawning of
the pit.

The shortest and surest way to know-
ing honor in the world is to be in real-
ity what we would appear to be.

A proper secrecy is the only mystery
of able men; mystery is the only secre-
cy of weak and cunning ones.

If a fool tells a secret, he tells it be-
cause he is a fool; if a knave knows
one, he tells it wherever it is his interest
to tell it.

Vague, injurious reports are no man's
lies, but all men's carelessness.

The longer the saw of contention is
drawn the hotter it grows.

How Big Darkey Jake was Cured of Butting.

By the little 'un in the Spirit of the Times.

Some years since I was employed as
ware-house clerk in a large shipping
house in New Orleans, and while in that
capacity the following funny incident
occurred:

One day a vessel came in consigned
to the house, having on board a large
lot of cheese from New York; during
the voyage some of them had become
damaged by bilge water, (the ship hav-
ing proved leaky,) consequently the
owners refused to receive them; they
were, therefore, sent to the consignees
of the ship, to be stored until the case
could be adjusted. I discovered a few
days afterwards that as to perfume, they
were decidedly too fragrant to remain in
the warehouse in June, and reported the
same to my employers, from whom I
received orders to have them over haul-
ed, and send all that were passable to
Beard and Callahan's auction mart (then
in Old Camp street Theatre,) to be dis-
posed of for the benefit of the underwrit-
ers, and the rest to the swamp: I got
a gang of black boys to work on them,
and when they stirred 'em up, "Pe the
bones of Molly Kelley's quart mug!" but
the smell was illegal entirely. I kept
a respectable distance, between me, for
strong nigger and strong cheese on a
hot June day just bangs all common
senses, including a certain varmint we
read about.

Presently the boys turned out an im-
mense fellow about three foot six "across
the stump," from which the box had
rotted off; in the center a space of about
ten inches was very much decayed,
and appeared to be about the consistency
of mush, of a bluish tint, which was
caused by the bilge water. The boys
had just set it upon its edge on a bale of
gunny bales, when I noticed over the
way a big darkey (then on sale) from
Charleston, S. C., who was notorious
for his butting propensities, having given
a taste of his quality in that line. I had
seen him and another fellow the night
previous practicing; they would stand
one on each side of the hydrant, some
ten yards distant and run at each other
with their heads lowered, and clapping
their hands on the hydrant, they would
but like vapor runs. A thought struck
me that I might surmise of his brag-
ging and butting, and have some sport
also, so I told the boys to keep dark,
and I called "Old Jake" over.

"They tell me you are a great fellow
for butting, Jake."

"Is some massa, das a fac—I done
but de wood 'tude of ob old. Pete's
head las night, and massa Nicholas was
going to gib me zoss! I kin jiss bang
de head of any nigger in dese parts,
myself—I kin."

"Well, Jake, I've got a little job in
that line for you when you haven't any
thing else to do."

"Is on de land for all dem kine ob jobs,
myself—I kin."

"Well, you see that large cheese back
there?"

"Does dat? I does myself."

"Now, if you can butt a dent in it, you
shall have it."

"Golly, massa! you foolin' dis nig-
ger?"

"No, I'm not Jake—just me."

"Wot? you gib me de hull ob dat
cheese? I butt a dent in um?"

"De Lor! I'll butt 'em wide open, I
will, myself. Juss stand back dar, you
Old niggers, and clear de track for
Old Sam Carolina, cause I see a comin'
myself—I kin."

And Old Jake started back some fit-
ty feet, and went at it a good quick
run, and the next instant heard a dull,
heavy sound, a kind of splash, and Old
Jake's head disappeared from sight, with
the top just visible on the other side, as
he arose from his new fashioned neck-
lace, the soft rotten cheese oozing down
all round him as if scalded down, so that
just his eyes were visible. From the
corner of Jake's eye, a wide, scarcely
visible and half smothered, as he vainly
tried to remove the enormous cheese,
"O massa!" or "De Lor! massa—pick
um off! O massa! boss! de Lor! I
him up! Golly nitty!"

Meanwhile I was nearly dead myself,
having had back on a cotton bale hold-
ing myself together to keep from burst-
ing, while the boys stood round Old
Jake, paying him off.

"De Lor! how de nigger's brief smell!
You doesn't clean your teeth, Ole Jake!"

"I say! you didn't make more dan
four times dat handful you ole boss!"

"Well, you is a nasty nigger, das a
fact!"

"Well, you is de biggest kine of
Welsh Rabbit, you is."

"What you get your har groose?"
And thus the boys ran Old Jake—now
half smothered—until I took compassion
on him and told them to take it off—
Jake didn't stay to claim his prize, but
put out growling.

"Golly nitty! I done got sole dat
time! I see a case of yellow-fever—I is
myself!" Old Jake was never known
to do any more butting in that vicinity
after that.

A STRING OF MISHAPS.

A man named Wragg, was brought
into one of the city courts in New York
for disturbing the peace. No witness
appeared against him, and he was re-
quested to tell us his own story:

Judge—Mr. Wragg will you state the
facts connected with your arrest:

Mr. Wragg—Certainly, sir. Last
night about ten o'clock, I was going al-
ong the street quietly and unostenta-
tiously, with my mind occupied in pro-
found meditation, suddenly my thoughts
and vision were simultaneously arrested,
not by a member of the police, but by
an old hat which was lying on the side-
walk. Now I have a deep aversion to
old hats. In fact I might say that the
whole world has a rooted antipathy to
old hats. It may be because old hats
are emblematical of a man going down
the hill of adversity. Men under such
circumstances and old hats receive the
same kind of treatment, namely, kicks.
Now, nine out of ten, seeing that old
hat lying on the sidewalk as I did, would
have given it a kick, and that six is just
what I did. I kicked that old hat, and
not only that, but kicked a frightfully
large stone which was inside of it; I
felt myself falling forward, and unfor-
tunately, I fell against a fat woman, with
sufficient force to cause her to fall; in
falling she knocked down a ladder; one
end of the ladder struck me, the other
hit a cart horse; the horse gave a jump
and the carman was thrown off from his
seat; he fell on a bull terrier dog; the
dog gave a yell and bit the carman,
who rolled over me; a nigger rushed
out of an alley and kicked the carman
for falling on his dog; the carman picked
up a stone and threw it at the nigger,
but unfortunately it went through the
window of a Dutchman's grocery and
fell into a butter tub; the Dutchman
came out; by this time I had got up
and was about to castigate a boy whom
I saw laughing, from which circumstance
I was led to believe that he had put the
stone in the old hat; I ran after the boy.
When he saw my bellicose attitude he
yelled out for his father. The Dutch-
man ran after me, and just as I caught
the boy the Dutchman caught me. Sir,
my physical power was not sufficient to
cope with both. I am not a Samson.
I was vanquished; not only that, sir, but
when released from my grasp I was
taken by three or four other Dutchmen.

BALLOON ASCENSION ON HONOLULU.
—Professor Elliott, who is well known
in Washington as a daring aeronaut,
made an ascension from St. Louis last
week on horseback. The Republican
says:

"Agreeably to announcement Profes-
sor Elliott made his aerial voyage on
horseback. The ground inside of the
enclosure was thronged with ladies and
gentlemen to witness his perilous voyage,
while outside the numbers could only be
enumerated by thousands. There were
many who thought the horse would not
go up; but true to the appointed time,
he was harnessed to the aerial car, and
at a given signal, with Professor Elliott
on his back, off they went into regions
of air. The horse behaved himself most
admirably, and looked around and down
upon the earth, apparently in the most
perfect astonishment. His hook never
for a moment 'clawed the air,' but he
contented himself by gazing in most
perfect horse wonder at the peculiar
stratagem of things. Professor Elliott
seemed as much at home upon his charger
as if he were upon a manacled
reel. As far as the eye could reach,
both horse and rider seemed to be get-
ting along quietly but safely."

"This is the first balloon ascension on
horseback, we believe, ever attempted in
America, and in the science of aerostats,
St. Louis ranks as the Paris of the con-
tinent."

Last evening, we understand that
the officers of the steamer Key-note,
which arrived between eight and nine
o'clock, saw the balloon and horse-
coming down in the immediate vicinity of
the mouth of the Missouri river, and from
all appearances made a safe landing."

KANSAS.—The freestill plot thickens
in Kansas. A Mass meeting held at
Lawrence, their stronghold, on the 13th
inst., resolved to disregard the action of
the legislature, and treat it as an illegal
and unauthorized body. They also de-
termined to make an immediate move
for the formation of a State Constitution.
It is said that they have been accumulat-
ing arms and ammunition, and prepar-
ing for actual hostilities. The plains of
Kansas may be the field upon which the
battles for Southern rights is to be fought.
The South should lose no time in coloniz-
ing the territory with a substantial
Southern population. Kansas Clubs
should be organized to furnish outfits to
our enterprising young men willing to
settle there. This is a great practical
question, upon which our friends re-
quire not our sympathy only, but materi-
al aid. We are glad to see the press
awaking to the importance of this mat-
ter.—Spirit of the South.

I say Sambo, does ye know what
makes de corn grow so fast when you
put de manure on it?"

"No! I don't know hardly."

"Now I jist tell ye. When de corn be-
gins to smell de manure, it don't like de
femery, so it hurries out de 'ground'
and gits up as high as possible so as to
not breath de bad air."

Col. William Garrett, of
Bradford, Coosa county, Alabama,
has been appointed Commissioner
to superintend the sales of the
Creek Indians Reserved Lands in
this State, and advertised to take
place in December and January
next.

REPORT OF THE PRO- GRESS OF THE ALABAMA COPPER MINING COM- PANY.

Talladega, Aug. 30, 1855.

The prospects of our company
brighten every day; and I am hap-
py to acquaint you with the fol-
lowing facts.

On the 9th instant our miners
cut, in the channel of our Tallade-
ga mine through a few inches thick
cover of the peroxide of Iron, under
which they found a large quan-
tity of a bluish black sediment of
black oxide of copper. Iron, Sul-
phur, &c., imbedded in a fissure of
quartzose ferruginous slate, so situ-
ated at the foot of the upheaval of
the gangue and so shaped that it
forms a reservoir for a part of the
copper and iron salts which once
filtered dissolved in water from a
lode of copper pyrites in the act of
decomposition.

We took about a ton of it out
upon our platform. It resembles
the first copper ores cut in the
Wilks, and in the Howard properties
in Virginia, and proves that a
lode of black oxide of copper which
we aim to cut before long with our
level, reaches us. The regular
continuance of the indications for
several miles with large out crops
of gossin insures a heavy lode, and
as no gangue boulders of gneissoid
or granitic character are thrown
up I expect no great difficulty in
penetrating the wallings of the vein.

The operations on our Monu-
ment Hill, and in our Hatchet
Creek mine are discontinued, on
account of the determination of our
company to cut a hole in the Tala-
dega mine without being troubled
by water.

IMPORTANT FROM CALI- FORNIA.

The steamer North Star has ar-
rived at New York with dates
from San Francisco to the 18th ult.

Trade was dull—goods had de-
clined and mining was good.

An Indian war was raging in
Northern California and Southern
Oregon, in which 25 Americans
had been killed.

The Klamath Indians attacked
the miners on the Sacramento—
fifty Indians were killed.

A party of Mexican robbers at-
tacked the settlers and killed eight
men and one woman. The robbers
were pursued and three killed and
nine hung.

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[From the Louisville Times.]
**HOW MANY WERE BURNED
AT LOUISVILLE?—A SOUL-
SICKENING RECAL.**

"The question has many times been asked us, 'how many persons were burned up in Quinn's buildings by the Know Nothing mob on Monday?'"

"It is impossible to answer this question with any degree of certainty. From all the information we have been able to gather, we are deeply impressed with the conviction that the number must be large."

"When all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration—that a large number of families occupied the buildings—that the mob occurred at that time in the evening when they were nearly all at home—that no expectation of the bloody scene was anticipated, and even dreamed of by the inmates, and therefore no provision made for escape—that so far from attempting to escape, the most of them had closed up their houses and were in their rooms for the purpose of avoiding a collision with the Know-Nothings—that before they realized the extent of their danger, their houses were surrounded by the armed mob, set on fire, and those attempting to escape shot down like wild beasts—when all these things are taken into consideration, with the confusion and terror that must naturally have existed, there is every reason to fear that a large number fell victims to the flames."

"The charred bodies of the Irishman and his wife which were taken from the ruins left no doubt of their fate. That the two young Longs were also victims is equally certain. The unfortunate Quinn, it is well known, after he was shot, was thrown yet quivering and alive into the flames, and there met his fiery death. Some bones were found in the ruins, which were pronounced to be those of a child; and this agrees with the statements made by the Irish, that a number of children are missing; nor do we doubt it, and like the unfortunate Longs, that they were entirely consumed, not even any portion of their bones being left to tell their sad fate."

"These buildings were hives of human beings. A very large number of persons were collected in them, and from the accounts of some of those who escaped, and the perilous position of those who they left behind, we cannot but conclude that many perished."

"In the evening, before and at the time the first light took place, Quinn and the two Reardon were up stairs in Quinn's private room, sitting down talking upon various subjects. When the mob surrounded and set fire to the houses they ran down stairs. They had not been down long before Dennis Reardon determined to escape. He started out, and was shot down as he left the door. After he was shot down, some fellow, seeing he was not yet dead, presented a pistol and attempted again to shoot him, but he was prevented by somebody, (Mr. Capt. McGowan, we believe,) and Reardon was taken to a place of safety, and lingered until next day, when he died. Seeing the fate of Reardon, old man Quinn was much alarmed, but he was compelled to choose between being burnt alive and the chance of being shot, and he was dressed up in a woman's clothes, with a sun-bonnet on his head, and in this disguise started into the street; but he had no sooner left the door than he was shot down, and being recognized was thrown into the flames. The other Reardon, seeing the fate that had befallen both his brother and the first, remained in the building until the mob and firing ended drove the mob back from the houses, and at a moment when their attention was directed to some other point, he seized the occasion and escaped. Before he left the room, however, his clothes were almost burned off of him, and a moment or two longer he would have been a victim to the flames."

"We have heretofore published the circumstance of the poor widow who was out in the city somewhere doing a day's work at washing. Ascertaining that her house was on fire, she rushed home and found her little children huddled together in a closet, almost suffocated with the smoke. She escaped and by the mercy of God saved her children. How many other mothers were equally lucky cannot be told."

"We have been told of another incident. A party of some fifteen Irishmen, women and children, were in one room. The fire was gaining on them, and death looked near. Two of the men determined to try to escape. They rushed into the street—the yell was raised by the mob, and one of them was shot down. The other was wounded, but fled, and ultimately escaped. While the attention of the mob was directed to these two, some of the others also escaped, but how many succeeded cannot be ascertained. The ashes of some of those women and children may now be mingled with the ruins of Quinn's row."

"Another incident. Some twelve or fifteen Irishmen were in one of the cellars. The cellar was already on fire, when one of them attempted to escape. He put his head out of the window, but afraid to go out, he still lingered with his body partly out of the window. He was discovered by some humane person and rescued; but his legs and the lower part of his body were so burned that he could not walk and had to be carried away. What became of the other men who were in the cellar with him he does not know, but he thinks they were all burned up."

"These are a few of the incidents of Quinn's row. They show the dread extremity in which the inmates of those buildings were placed. Death by the pistol was before them, and death by fire if they remained was certain; and yet many lingered, hoping that something would interpose to save them, until, doubtless, they fell suffocated with heat and smoke, and were consumed with the burning buildings. George D. Prentice had provided well that his victims should not escape. His command to 'fire' was but too well obeyed, and the result of it, how many? were sent to the judgment seat of God, for that mercy which their fellow-men refused."

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR SOWING WHEAT.—The American Agriculturist, of the 6th inst., publishes an interesting article on the subject of sowing wheat, from which we make the following extract:

SELECTION OF SEED.—This should be attended to before as well as after threshing. The wheat ripening earliest should invariably be saved for seed. The manner of threshing is important. When wheat is crowded through a machine with close setting, sharp teeth, a great number of the kernels are broken or crushed so as to destroy the germ, though the fracture may not be perceptible to the eye, at least without careful inspection. We have counted ten to twenty-five in a hundred kernels thus spoiled for seed. We have latterly recommended to place the whole sheaves upon the barn floor, and beat off with the flail the largest and best kernels for seed; and then lay aside the sheaves to be run through a machine afterwards. Two men will readily beat off thirty to sixty bushels of seed in a day, if the threshing floor is adjacent to the wheat mow, since a very little beating will take out half or more of the grain.

Select the largest, plumpest kernels for seed. To pass over the generally established principle that "like produces like," there is an important consideration that we have not seen referred to by writers on the selection of various kinds of seed. Every seed contains not only the germ of the future plant, but also a supply of nourishment for the first wants of the young shoot. The germ of the wheat seed is very small, and the great bulk of the kernel is composed of what must nourish the germ until it has sent forth roots in the soil and leaves into the air. If now the kernel be small or shriveled, the young shoot will lack for nourishment, will get a poor start, and for a long time have but comparatively feeble growth—while from the full, plump kernel, the shoot will derive a full supply of nutriment, will send forth vigorous roots and leaves, and will have a much better chance for a rapid after-growth.

Three hundred pounds per acre of guano, intimately mingled with the soil, has been found to exert a powerful effect upon the wheat plants, and yet that amount of guano does not furnish to each cubic inch of soil, as much nourishment as there is in a single plump kernel of wheat. This reason must appear obvious to every one; and to this we may add the fact that, in our own experience, as well as from extended observation, we have found the practice of selecting large seed to be highly profitable. Our method has been to run the wheat de-seeded for seed over a coarse screen, which sorted out only about one-third of the largest kernels. After pursuing this method for a very few years, the general character of the wheat was much improved, that after selecting one third of the plumpest kernels for seed and home use, what remained still commanded the highest market price. Another advantage of this course is, that two thus get rid of all "foul stuff."

SOW WHEAT EARLY.—Every year's experience and observation show more and more plainly the importance of sowing wheat early. One half or more of the reports from the wheat crop during two years past contain in substance the following: "Early sown wheat is good, but late sown is winter-killed," or "injured by the insect." Wheat should get well rooted before frosts set in. The long roots will be far less liable to be broken out by frosts. Nature is a good teacher; as soon as the old crop is ripe the seeds fall to the ground and commence growing again. North of latitude 42 degrees it would be better if every grain of seed wheat were in the ground early in September. From 40 deg. to 42 deg. wheat sowing should be finished by the last week in October.

DEATH CAUSED BY A CORPSE.—In a farm house near Liberty, Missouri, the mistress of the house became ill on morning, having according to symptoms, received an attack of cholera. Her husband had left the house at daybreak, and her only daughter, who was then with her, sent for a physician. After a few hours the latter arrived, but was already met at the door by the sobbing girl with the cry "She is dead!" He was conducted into the room where the corpse lay and examined it, and directed the daughter not to allow the interment until 24 hours had elapsed. He had scarcely done this when the corpse nodded significantly. The daughter saw this motion, and was so horrified that she fell dead on the spot. It is a well known fact that person who die of cholera retain the warmth of the blood for a long time, frequently alarming bystanders by contractions of the muscles.

POCKETS.—What about a youngster's dress is he more proud of than his pockets? Does his mother forget to insert a pocket in his apron, she is quickly reminded of it, and obtains no peace until the omission is supplied. What mother ever finished her boy's first pants without a pocket on either side? And with his legs encased in the flitch cloth tubes, as he struts off, where are his hands? Has his mother lost her trinkets, where can she find it? Is anything ever suffered to lie loose on the floor, small enough to go in his pocket? And at a later stage of life, when the world's goods begin to attract his attention, and that decidedly human nature commences stealing over him, and his pockets are larger, and he has more of them, are they less used? Let the following exposition answer: A mother in a neighboring village says she emptied her hopeful son's pocket the other day, and the following articles were brought to light: Sixteen marbles, one top, an oyster shell, two pieces of brick, one doughnut, a piece of curry comb, one paint brush, three wax-candles, a handful of corn, a chisel, two broken knives, a skate strap, three buckles, one ball, two primers, five hen's eggs and a bird's nest.

THE REPUBLICAN.
TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1855.

**FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.**

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce James B. Farmer, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. J. Willis, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. B. Littlejohn, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. L. Poens, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL.
We are authorized to announce James Martin, of Randolph county, as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division, Ala. Militia.

We are authorized to announce Meridith P. Henderson, as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 56th Brigade, 8th Division, Ala. Militia.

We are authorized to announce Charles N. Jinks, of this county as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division, Ala. Militia.

We are authorized to announce C. S. Reeves, of Randolph county as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division, Ala. Militia.

We take pleasure in inviting attention to the advertisement of Messrs. J. & J. B. Foxsey, who are just receiving an extensive and well selected stock of Merchandise. Their intimate knowledge of the wants of this community, acquired by long experience, and their very large stock, surpassing all their former purchases, gives ample assurance to the public of an opportunity to be secured in Goods of superior quality and of the latest and most fashionable style. They promise to sell low too, and in this the public will not be disappointed, for we have always found this firm to speak the truth.

We are requested to announce James P. Martin, Esq. of this place, as a candidate for assistant Secretary of the Senate.

The Union Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church will meet at 11 o'clock on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at White Plains, Benton Co. Ala. A camp Meeting will be held at the same time and place. Talladega papers will please copy.

TALLADEGA CONFERENCE INSTITUTE.—The first session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in October next, under the superintendence of Rev. B. B. Ross, President, aided by highly accomplished and competent Assistants in the various departments. Talladega is a fine and healthy location for an Institution of this character, very accessible from this section, a point with which we have daily mail communication. This being the first session, no labor will be spared, and doubtless more than ordinary effort and industry will be used to give the Institute a high character and establish it upon a permanent basis.

Parents and Guardians, who have children and wards to educate, could not perhaps do a better part by them, than to send them to the Talladega Conference Institute.

For further particulars, respecting terms, board, &c. the reader is referred to the advertisement of the Trustees, which may be found in this paper.

The next Democratic National Convention is to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio. Each State will be entitled to double the number of its electoral votes, and the national Committee appointed by the last Convention is to appoint the time, which it is supposed will be some time in May or June.

We desire to correct an impression, which we understand prevails to a considerable extent in the country, that persons who wish to send pupils to the Female Academy in this place, cannot procure board. This is a mistake. We are authorized to say that board can be procured, at very reasonable rates in various families; and as we heartily desire that the benefits of this excellent institution, under the management of its accomplished and efficient Principal should be as extensively enjoyed as possible, we hope that no such erroneous impression will be permitted to act as a hindrance. If it did exist, it would be the duty of the Trustees immediately to provide a remedy.

See advertisement headed Helm-bold's Genuine Preparations, they have accomplished the most extraordinary cures of all similar remedies.

THE BATTLE OF THE TOHERNAYA.—*Dispatches from Gen. Pelissier.*—TRAKTIR-BRIDGE, Aug. 16, 10 P. M.—For some days rumors of a premeditated attack on the part of the Russians had aroused our attention, and they carried out their project this morning at day-break, against our lines on the Tohernaya; but despite the concentration of imposing masses collected during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigor by the division of Generals Herbilion, Fauchaux and Moris. The Sardinians, placed on our right, fought valiantly.

The principal efforts of the enemy was directed against Traktir bridge. The Russians left a great number of dead there, and we made a great many prisoners. They were in full retreat on Mackenzie's Farm when our reserves were coming up, and those of our brave allies, especially the English cavalry.

The enemy has received a severe check. Our losses, which are much less than those of the Russians, have not yet been accurately ascertained.

CRIMEA, the 15th, 10 P. M.—Prince Gortschakoff has demanded an armistice to remove the enemy from the field, which I have granted. The Russian losses surpass my first calculation. Lieutenant General Read has been killed.

Our engineering works, protected by the admirably sustained fire from our artillery, are not disturbed by the Russian batteries, and have considerably advanced.

[The General Read whose death is reported, was a very distinguished officer, and a year ago was discharging the duties of Imperial Lieutenant of the Caucasian provinces, in the absence of Prince Woronzoff, and before Gen. Muraviev had been nominated his successor. The father of General Read, born at Montrose was a civil engineer, who entered the service of the Emperor Alexander in early life, and settled in Russia, where his son, afterwards General Read, was born.]

CRIMEA, August 17, 11 30, P. M.—In his attack yesterday, the enemy brought into the field five divisions, 9000 cavalry and twenty batteries with the firm intention of occupying the Tediocchine hills.

The Russians have crossed the river at different points, had accumulated sapper tools, beams, planks, facines and ladders, which they abandoned in their flight. As usual, our artillery fought valiantly, and with success. An English battery of position, on the Piedmontese Hill, gave us most powerful assistance. The Russians left at least 2500 dead on the field; 28 of their officers and 1120 men are in our ambulances. Three Russian Generals are said to have been killed. We moreover made 400 prisoners. Our loss is 150 killed and 810 wounded. The following officers are seriously wounded:—Tixier, Darbois, Alpy and St. Remmy; much less seriously—De Polkes, Barthe and Gauguier, the latter slightly.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs:—"Evening, August 18th.—Part of our troops crossed the Tohernaya and attacks the heights of Tediocchine. Having encountered very considerable forces, we after an obstinate fight, thought proper to retire to the right bank, where we awaited the advance of the enemy for four hours. As they did not move forward, we returned to our position. The loss is heavy on both sides."

The Russian Loss.—The following telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Pelissier has been received by the French Minister of War:—**CRIMEA, Aug. 16, 1 P. M.**

It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded yesterday by the Russians, from 5 A. M. to 2 P. M. to day, for them to carry away their dead. The nearest enumeration we could make gives the following results:—Russians burned by the French 2123, by the Russians 1294, total 3417.

[For the Jacksonville Republican]

OUR RAIL ROAD.
No 2.

In communication No. 1, published in your paper of the 13th, I alluded to the fact that, agreeably to the Report of the President of the Ala. & Ten. River, R. R. Co. the Directors of said company had means sufficient to complete the Road to Jacksonville, provided said means could be realized in cash. I will now refer to the character of these means.

First are \$375,569.98 balance due on stock. As regards this item I can only rely upon the Report, having no means of ascertaining its character as to solvency. I presume nearly all can be collected, as money has been so unprecedentedly scarce, that many of the best men in the country, have not been prepared to make payment. But if a portion of this debt is "bad" I will in the progress of this article show, that such deficiency is likely soon to be supplied.

There are of Bills received and cash on hand the sum of \$29,529.12. This must be available at any time. It follows the remainder due on 2nd Mortgage Bonds sold, but not collected, the sum of \$123,264.49. This may also be regarded as cash. There are \$100,000 similar Bonds not yet sold. When we consider that \$200,000 of these Bonds were sold during a time of extreme stringency in the money market, we cannot for a moment doubt that now, as crops of all kinds are abundant, and the money market entirely relieved, the remainder of these Bonds when offered will be taken with avidity.

Last in this catalogue is the sum of \$338,450. First Mortgage Bonds not yet sold. The cash for these Bonds is guaranteed if I mistake not, so soon as the Road reaches the 100 mile station. This guarantee was obtained at the time the \$500,000 of similar Bonds were disposed of some time since.

From the foregoing statements, it seems evident that the means relied upon by the Directors, are sufficient to build the Road to Jacksonville, provided the hesitating Stockholders do their duty.

But suppose a small deficiency should occur during the progress of the work, the Company have constantly accumulating from the net earnings of the Road a fund, which will probably supply all deficits of the kind here suggested.

The reader will bear in mind that the net profits of the Road for the last 12 months ending 18th July last, was \$34,417.48. As the Road pays so well in its infancy on the first 62 miles, through a poor agricultural section of country at that what may be expected when it reaches the East Bank of the Coosa River, thereby tapping the populous and fertile valleys of the Counties of Talladega and Benton. On this point I refer the reader to extracts from the Report.

It must be borne in mind that this is but the beginning, that it has not yet reached a point at which it can attract business as a great thoroughfare, that it has not a single Railroad connection, that even its mail connections have been but recently established, that its business has been entirely local, that it has not yet been in operation long enough to draw out of its customary channels, the whole of the business to which it must ultimately succeed, were it to stop where it now is, and that it has to advance 23 miles before it reaches the point, where the most business of this Road was expected."

"Our Rail Road is so situated that as it progresses, its local business will increase in much greater proportion than that of its length, so that by the time the track reaches the Coosa River it will be nearly quadrupled."

All acquainted with R. R. operations know that the principle upon which the above remarks of the President are founded, is correct. The fact is well established, that as the whirling locomotive awakens the dormant energies of the people, and develops the hidden resources of such regions of country, the profits of the Road are augmented greatly beyond the ratio required from the operations of the first few miles.

From this train of reasoning it is plain that after the Road reaches the East Bank of the Coosa River, its net profits will be sufficient to supply any deficiency likely to arise in the collection of the long-given means of the Company.

This point may be reached soon, I say may be, for much very much indeed depends upon the Stockholders. Again I appeal to the Report.

If the means were promptly furnished the Road could be finished to Jacksonville, in merely the time required to procure the iron and lay the superstructure.

"If the delinquent Stockholders will pay up their arrears, the work can be accomplished by the means already shown."

What vast interests hinge on these few words, "if the Stockholders will pay up!"

Were it in my power to point out to Stockholders the importance of a prompt and unhesitating response to the Directors, in the payment of their stock I would be happy in so doing. For I should feel that I was subverting the interests of all concerned, and promoting the public weal.

But I feel that my pen is too feeble to feel that I am utterly unable to treat the subject under consideration, and especially the last point suggested, as of their importance demand. All I can hope to accomplish is to arouse attention and invoke a calm, dispassionate, and patriotic consideration of our best interests.

CITIZEN.
From the Spartan.
The Louisville Riots.
A friend in Louisville, formerly living in this State, who was conversant of the facts, writes us a letter on the riots. From our knowledge of his sympathy, and his own avowed connection, with the Know Nothing party, we presume he furnishes an impartial statement. We know him to be a native, and one who served his country in the Mexican war, and therefore not easily scared by gunpowder, and this may account for his being in the midst of such scenes as have disgraced Louisville.

Dear friends: Thinking that the statement of an eye witness to our election riots of last Monday would interest you, I hasten to say before you want I saw. You have often accused me of belonging to such a man. His name is Preston, of the Louisville Journal. He left Louisville Monday last, and I beg leave to differ in opinion with him as to the mode of "ruling America." At 8 o'clock, A. M. I took my station at the first Ward polls. I had only been there some fifteen minutes when a crowd of bullies, armed with bludgeons, took their station likewise. An Irishman came up to vote. He was asked who he intended to vote for. He answered "Clarke," whereupon one of the "charismatic Americans" gave him a dreadful blow with his club. The poor fellow ran, the crowd after him. They caught and beat him nearly to death. I endeavored to stop them from killing him, but was told by a friend "to hold my tongue." Several foreigners had by this time been chased away from the polls and dreadfully beaten. In company with several I went down town to see if no means could be devised to stop such disgraceful proceedings, when I met a crowd of 400 or 500, having about half their number armed with guns, and dragging with them a cannon, coming up. They said "the Dutch had taken possession of the polls, and killed 60 Americans." We told them we had just come from there, and that the rumor was false. But they did not heed us, so we turned back with them. On arriving at the polls not a foreigner was to be seen. Some bullies had gone out to the Dutch part of the town and broke into a house, when one of them was shot. The mob became infuriated at this, and went out there. Then commenced the massacre. They shot down all they saw, and when the poor Dutch took refuge in their houses, they set fire to the buildings, shooting them as they attempted to escape from the flames, thus literally roasting them alive. Just think of it! Helpless women, innocent children, and even babes, burned, to light the great American party on to their glorious destiny. There was a large brewery in which a great many of the fugitives took refuge. This became the centre of attack. The mob rushed in, dragged out the poor wretches, shooting and maiming them. They gutted the brewery as well as the house of the proprietor, just adjoining it, and then set fire to the whole block. About noon it was rumored that some Americans had been killed in the English Ward. I went down town, and there I witnessed a scene that baffles description. Two squares were on fire, and the Irish were being shot down in cold blood, and roasted in their houses. An Irishman was caught, badly beaten, and left for dead. His wife came out of a house, tried to raise him up, when one of the miscreants went back and struck her with a club. I also heard from good authority—one who will testify on oath—that a woman came out of one of the houses with a little babe in her arms. One of the mob went up to her, placed the muzzle of his gun to the head of the little innocent, and scattered its brains on the pavement! The fighting or rather hunting of the Irish continued all night, and the sky was lighted up with the blaze of the once happy homes of our adopted citizens.

The mob also made a demonstration on the Times Office, (Democratic,) but hearing that some Americans were inside, well armed, they contented themselves with tearing down the sign and making a bonfire of it. During the whole day, in almost every street, you could see foreigners pursued by blood-thirsty "Americans," who beat, shot, hanged and drowned them. The stores were shut, men were gathered together in groups at the corners, each talking in whispers, not knowing but they were doomed men—for it was understood that sympathizers should share the fate of the foreigners. For thirty-six hours, our fair city was at the mercy of a lawless mob, who murdered innocent citizens, women, and children. For what? Because they had the dreadfully temerity to defend their families from the insults of polluted ruffians, who broke into their homes. Shades of our ancestors! could such a state of things be, in this "land of the free and homes of the brave?" Twenty-five bodies have been found, but I think the killed will not fall short of fifty.

You will ask, "Were there no efforts made by the authorities to check these outrages? I blush for the American name, as I answered. On Tuesday evening, after the mob had dispersed, the Mayor called out a company of armed citizens, who made a few arrests of foreigners. The matter is undergoing legal investigation now, and the city is quiet. You know I have witnessed some heart-rending scenes in my checkered career through life, but none—not even among our own Indians—that would compare in atrocity with the scenes enacted here. They were hellish beyond description. Even the telegraph has been prostituted to give a false coloring to the scenes of Monday last, (6th.)

Would you believe that a man could be found, who would attempt to justify these things? There is such a man. His name is Preston, of the Louisville Journal. He left Louisville Monday last, and I beg leave to differ in opinion with him as to the mode of "ruling America." At 8 o'clock, A. M. I took my station at the first Ward polls. I had only been there some fifteen minutes when a crowd of bullies, armed with bludgeons, took their station likewise. An Irishman came up to vote. He was asked who he intended to vote for. He answered "Clarke," whereupon one of the "charismatic Americans" gave him a dreadful blow with his club. The poor fellow ran, the crowd after him. They caught and beat him nearly to death. I endeavored to stop them from killing him, but was told by a friend "to hold my tongue." Several foreigners had by this time been chased away from the polls and dreadfully beaten. In company with several I went down town to see if no means could be devised to stop such disgraceful proceedings, when I met a crowd of 400 or 500, having about half their number armed with guns, and dragging with them a cannon, coming up. They said "the Dutch had taken possession of the polls, and killed 60 Americans." We told them we had just come from there, and that the rumor was false. But they did not heed us, so we turned back with them. On arriving at the polls not a foreigner was to be seen. Some bullies had gone out to the Dutch part of the town and broke into a house, when one of them was shot. The mob became infuriated at this, and went out there. Then commenced the massacre. They shot down all they saw, and when the poor Dutch took refuge in their houses, they set fire to the buildings, shooting them as they attempted to escape from the flames, thus literally roasting them alive. Just think of it! Helpless women, innocent children, and even babes, burned, to light the great American party on to their glorious destiny. There was a large brewery in which a great many of the fugitives took refuge. This became the centre of attack. The mob rushed in, dragged out the poor wretches, shooting and maiming them. They gutted the brewery as well as the house of the proprietor, just adjoining it, and then set fire to the whole block. About noon it was rumored that some Americans had been killed in the English Ward. I went down town, and there I witnessed a scene that baffles description. Two squares were on fire, and the Irish were being shot down in cold blood, and roasted in their houses. An Irishman was caught, badly beaten, and left for dead. His wife came out of a house, tried to raise him up, when one of the miscreants went back and struck her with a club. I also heard from good authority—one who will testify on oath—that a woman came out of one of the houses with a little babe in her arms. One of the mob went up to her, placed the muzzle of his gun to the head of the little innocent, and scattered its brains on the pavement! The fighting or rather hunting of the Irish continued all night, and the sky was lighted up with the blaze of the once happy homes of our adopted citizens.

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Sheriff Sales.

By virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the north west quarter of Section 14, township 13 range eight, containing 160 acres, levied on as the property of said Boozer to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place, By virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson, and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Gaines, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the north east fourth of the north east quarter section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 40 acres; and the south west fourth of the south east quarter section 15 township 14, range 9, 40 acres; also the west half of the north east fourth section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 80 acres, levied on as the property of said Gaines, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place, By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Hudson & Stokes and against Henry Walden, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the west half of the south west quarter section 6, township 13, range 9, levied on as the property of said Walden, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place, By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks and against Anderson McLeroy, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the north west fourth of the south west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; and the north east fourth of north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres, levied on as the property of said McLeroy, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place, By virtue of two executions, one in favor of Joseph Young, and one in favor of Goode and Moore, both against Robert Bane, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the east half of section 5, section 30, T. 12, range 8, 24 acres, fraction 6, section 30, township 12, range 8, 40 acres, levied on as the property of said Bane, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place, By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of Jesse Moses, against Timothy Nipper and Joseph Allen, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 6, containing 36 acres. Also Fraction 6 of section 5, township 15, range 6, containing 39 acres, levied on as the property of said Nipper and Allen to satisfy said fi. fa.

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Aug. 29, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of three alias fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of Wm. White, L. and W. Carpenter and William L. Cain, against A. H. Colvin and J. A. Hollingworth, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, three Mules and one Jack Ass, levied on to satisfy said fi. fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.
Sept. 18, 1855.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.
For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Discharges, Stricture, Weakness, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing. It has been contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods, and well calculated to deceive the young and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocuous in its action, and yet so powerful that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confirmed and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.
For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetters, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in eradicating some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying each Preparation. Packets, Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle, or bottles for \$5. Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, \$1 per bottle, or bottles for \$5. Equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To the End of And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere. All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention. June 26, 1855.—1y.

COLLEGIATE Cherokee Institute.
The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1855. A spacious hall, capable of seating 300 pupils will be ready, and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (to-wit: to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named in his name, and undisturbed to remain in the Institute, and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, he is not to be overthrown by the breath of a slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and efficient instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the day. S. FOUCHÉ, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructress in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, French, Latin and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

Mr. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

TERMS.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any of the languages taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$250, for the school year—or \$150 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100 for the Fall term of six months. Board in small families can be had at \$100 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department \$50 per year, French \$20; Drawing \$20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music \$20 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 13 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHÉ, Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Longmire of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar town, Pa. M. R. Right, Esq. of Charleston, Ala. Aug. 29—1y.

FOSTER & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law, And Solicitors in Chancery.
Will practice in copartnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jacksonville, Ala.
J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff, May 15, 1855.—1y.

Election Notice.
AGREEABLY to an order of the Maj. General, I will open and hold an election, at the various precincts in the 16th Brigade, on the 5th day of October next, to elect a Brigade General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. J. B. Martin.

The Balliffs of the respective Beats are required to act as returning officers.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
Sept. 4, 1855.

NEW STAGE LINE FROM Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of (four horse Post Coach) is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Rail Road, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road,) it being only sixty miles, or six hours run on fine Mail steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Whitesburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers: it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangements are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in day-light. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville \$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—1y.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me as Trustee, by Lot Whitlock, of the County of Benton & State of Alabama, on the 14th April, 1852, in favor of R. F. Hampton, I shall, on the 20th day of September, 1855, upon the premises where said Whitlock now resides, offer for sale, at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described property, or so much thereof as shall be of value to pay said debt, interest, costs and charges—to-wit: one Negro Woman slave, named Nance, one Girl named Linda, a boy named Dave, and a tract of Land, designated as the west half of south west fourth of Section 11, Township 12, Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District.

HAMPTON GRAHAM, Trustee.
August 15, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton. March 14, 1854.—1y.

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, the tract of Land wherein he now resides, eight miles south of Jacksonville, and within 3 miles of the Steam Mill and Rail Road, containing

220 Acres,

In a good state of cultivation, with tolerable good dwelling and out-houses. There are several never-failing springs on the place, and an abundance of stock water. There are also indications of what is supposed to be valuable metals, lead, silver, or something else, specimens of which can be seen at this office. Twelve months credit will be given on one half the purchase money.—500 bushels of corn, a quantity of Paddy, and some stock hogs and cattle would also be sold if desired. Those who want a bargain would do well to call and examine the place.

Wm. L. BROWNING.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Administrators Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David I. Thomas, deceased, upon which letters of administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 5th day of September, 1855, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against the estate will present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

D. T. RYAN, Adm'r.
Sept. 18, 1855.

JOHNSON & STEELE

GROCERY MERCHANTS, SELMA, ALA.



Such as BAGGING, ROPE, & TWINE, SUGARS of all descriptions, SYRUPS, SALT, TOBACCO, in full and small plugs; LARD, FLOUR, MACKEREL & SALMON, in bbls. and kits; PICKLES, in gallon, half and quart jars; BROOMS, NAILS, POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters; SHOT, &c., &c.

The attention of Planters is respectfully invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident that from unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled to please them in every respect. Selma, July 24, 1855.—1y.

WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!! The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Cabinet Shop, ON THE Public Square, a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of FURNITURE, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine cheap FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.
N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture. February 27, 1855.—1y.

CO-WITTED
To the Jail at Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. on the 20th day of August, 1855, before W. C. Price, Esq., a Negro man who calls his name Jacob, and says he belongs to Robert Williams, of Marion County, Ala. Said negro man is about 28 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet seven inches in height, black complexion.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, pay charges, and prove property, by some disinterested person, and take him away or he will be dealt with as the statute in such cases provides.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff &c.
Aug. 22, 1855.

House and Furniture PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity and the public generally are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders for Painting, in the neatest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All OLD PAINTING removed, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.
REFERENCES: Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia. T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do. March 6, 1855.

GUARDIAN'S SALE

of Valuable Land. Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala. made on the 13th day of August, 1855, the undersigned, as Guardian for the minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith, deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of Wm. Carmichael, on Monday the 1st day of OCTOBER next, the following described Land, to-wit: The east half of the north east fourth of section 33, township 12, range 12, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 33, township 12, range 12, also the north east quarter of the south east fourth and west half of the south east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11, East in the Coosa Land District, containing 280 acres more or less.

Said Land will be sold on credit of Twelve months with interest from date, note and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

Wm. CARMICHAEL, Guardian, &c.
Aug. 29, 1855.

W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law.

AND Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

JOHN L. THOMAS, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ALA.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

JOHN WRIGHT and company, New Orleans.

April 27, 1855.—6m.

JOHN L. THOMAS, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ALA.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

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Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage and favor heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Making Business, in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE Low, the following articles: Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
Jan. 9, 1855.—y

New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hacks, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

PRICES.
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00
Hack & two horses " 5 00
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00

Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.
April 3, 1855.

To Merchants and Physicians

Atlanta Drug Store.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants & Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment, of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as Soaps, Colognes, and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—no charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.

H. A. RAMSAY.
Atlanta, Ga. March 29—6m

*Dallmege Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southern, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

LAW NOTICE.

SAMUEL H. LIKENS, Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

Will practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1855.—1y.

CO-WITTED

THE undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services: Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres—and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making, with that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled sh. 1 apply at an early day. Please call on us shall be glad to assist you.

TURNLEY & DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala. J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala. Ma. reb 20,

BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 3, 83.—y.

WASHINGTON HALL, GEORGIA BEING

situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travellers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOYD,
Jan. 20, '54.

10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the undersigned, for which a fair price in cash will be given.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.
June 24, 1855.—1y.

BENTON STEAM MILLS.

The undersigned has leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their

Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the public generally.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.
Feb. 20, 1855.—1y.

CLARK & HATCHETT, WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION, & Forwarding Merchants, WETUMPKA, ALA.

Will store Cotton for 25 cts. per bale, for the season, and will attend punctually to the sale of Cotton and other produce sent them.

We will advance Cash. Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored with us.